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TELEGRAMS.

The Rebels in China Defeated by the Imperial Troops.

The Emperor Napoleon Declines an Interview with the Queen of Spain.

The American Yacht Sappho Disabled in the late Contest.

CHINA.

Progress of the Rebellion—The Rebels Totally Defeated near Pekin.

HONG KONG, Wednesday, July 15, }
VIA LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 26. }

Reports have reached here from the north that the Imperial troops have gained a great victory. The army of rebels, which for several months menaced Tien-tsin, the port of Pekin, while retiring toward the south, was overtaken by the Imperial forces. The latter were assisted by European officers and engineers. A great battle took place, at the end of which the rebels were totally defeated and routed. There were great rejoicings in Pekin over the result.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Declines an Interview with the Queen of Spain.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

Letters from Paris state that the Queen of Spain had requested the Emperor NAPOLEON to meet her at Biarritz, and that the Emperor had declined the interview.

Speech of Marshal Vaillant to the Council General of Dijon.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

Marshal VAILLANT, Minister of the Emperors' Household, was present at the opening of the Council General of Dijon, and made a speech calculated to have a highly tranquilizing effect, coming so soon after that of the Emperor at Troyes. He congratulated the members of the Council and the people of the Department of the Cote d'Or on the successful harvests. The blessing of abundant crops, he said, was the more readily appreciated by the people, as they had reason to feel assured by recent events that they would enjoy their prosperity in peace. The Marshal made a happy allusion to the speech of the Emperor at Troyes, which he cited in support of his declaration, and he concluded his remarks with this sentence: "Abundance in peace, but not maintained at the expense of patriotism; this is the summary of the present position of France."

Possibility of a War with Prussia.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The *Pays*, in an editorial on the European situation, says France will accept the possibility of war if Prussia refuses to disarm.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The International Yacht Race—Accidents to the American Yacht Sappho.

SOUHAMPTON, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The defeat of the *Sappho* yesterday is explained by the fact that she was not in proper condition to enter the regatta, and in consequence met with a series of provoking accidents, which really put her out of the race long before its conclusion.

It seems that the *Sappho* was in dock all night previous to the regatta, undergoing repairs to her hull and rigging, which were damaged last week in a collision with the *Enchantress*. The work was hurriedly done, so that she might be ready for the race, and the repairs were incomplete; so break-downs were inevitable.

When the signal-gun was fired the yachts all got a fair start. The *Sappho* was behind; but was stea dily gaining on the *Oimara*, when the foregaff topsail gave way. In spite of this accident she soon mended her speed, and succeeded in passing the *Oimara*. She was pushing ahead under fine headway, and with good prospect of coming up with the other yachts, when her forebobstay parted. Temporary repairs were made, and the schooner was again making up for her lost time, when, in consequence of the loss of the bobstay, her jib-boom broke off. All efforts to finish the race on her part were then abandoned, as the boat was a wreck.

The following is a table of the time of all the yachts:

	Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
Cimbria	6	17	0
Aline	6	10	0
Oimara	6	2	2
Condor	6	2	5
Sappho	8	0	0

Capt. BALDWIN, of the *Sappho*, says that had these breakages not occurred, the American boat would have won the race, and he offers a new challenge to the English yachts for a long run at sea.

On board the *Sappho* during the race were Cols. ARMITAGE and VORSCHOYLE, Capt. LEGERD, R. N., Mr. GRINNELL, Mr. JONES, the owner of the yacht *Miranda*, and others.

The schooner *Cimbria*, which won the race, was built at Cowes.

The Mail Service Between Great Britain and America to be Reduced.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

It is said here that the ocean mail service between the United States and Great Britain *via* the Southampton lines will soon be discontinued, and that the mails will all be sent *via* British steamers from Queenstown. Although this is known to be in accordance with the proposition made to Postmaster-General RANDALL some time since by the British postal authorities, through M. TROLLOPE, Americans here hesitated to believe that their Government has assented to an arrangement which would reduce the present service by nearly one-half, and deny mail carriage to several steamers which have proved to be among the fastest engaged in the Transatlantic trade.

Interview Between Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Disraeli.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, the American Minister, has had an audience with Right Hon. BENJAMIN DISRAELI, at Hughenden Manor.

Wreck of an American Vessel—All Hands Supposed to be Lost.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

A dispatch from Hoylake, Chester County, reports that an American vessel is ashore on the coast near the mouth of the River Dee. She is a schooner, and is supposed to be the *C. C. Colgate*, from Liverpool, bound for New-York. The schooner is a total wreck. No one has been seen on board, and it is believed all hands are lost.

GERMANY.

The Proposition for the Protection of Emigrants Agreed To.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The official journals here say that the Prussian Government has accepted the proposals made by the Government of the United States for the establishment of effective regulations for the protection and welfare of emigrants, and that an agent has been appointed to negotiate with the American authorities on the subject. It is understood that the Prussian Minister at Washington has been instructed that, as the mutual relations of Germany and the United States are now on such a favorable footing, the Prussian Government expects that these negotiations will be brought to a speedy and satisfactory result.

BELGIUM.

The United States Steamer Canandaigua En Route for Hamburg.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The United States steamer *Canandaigua*, Capt. JAMES H. STRONG, has arrived in the Scheldt. The *Canandaigua* will sail to-morrow for Hamburg.

SPAIN.

The Reported Death of Gen. Dulce.

MADRID, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The reported death of Gen. DULCE, which has been extensively circulated, is denied on good authority.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander to Visit Warsaw.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

At the conclusion of his sojourn at the German watering places, the Emperor ALEXANDER of Russia will proceed to Warsaw on his return to St. Petersburg.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Aug. 26.

A bill has been introduced in the House to establish a State Police force. It provides for the appointment of a Chief, who is to appoint his subordinates in each county—they to be under the control of the Governor—to enforce the laws and preserve order.

A member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections has presented a minority report as to the eligibility of negro members. The point of order was made that the minority could not report before the majority. The Speaker said the Committee had had SIX weeks in which to make a report, and having failed to report, he decided that the minority report was in order. An appeal was taken and the Chair was sustained by a vote of 102 to 31.

The minority report says that members holding seats who are not residents of the counties they represent, and also free persons of color, are, under the State Constitution, ineligible. There is a disposition on the part of the majority to prevent an investigation. A substitute was offered declaring that all negro members are ineligible. The question arose whether members charged with ineligibility should be allowed to vote each and separately on the question of the eligibility of others. The Speaker decided that one class of members on trial for eligibility should not vote on the eligibility of others. An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair was sustained by a vote of 90 to 20.

railroad to Gilroy by the 1st day of July, 1869—the transfer to be made on the completion of the road to that point. The City of San Francisco holds $300,000 of stock in the San Francisco and San José Road.

Flour is quiet at $5 50@$6 50. Wheat, $1 80@$1 87½. A sale has been made of 10,000 sacks, deliverable in September, at $1 90. Legal Tenders, 70½.

Indian Depredations in Colorado—Accident to the Daughter of Gen. Sherman.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

A Denver dispatch says that a large band of Arrapahoe Indians are committing depredations in Southern Colorado. Gov. HALL has applied to Gen. SHERIDAN for assistance, and will leave for the threatened settlements himself to-morrow.

Gens. SHERMAN and AUGUR reached Fort Sanders yesterday. Gen. SHERMAN'S daughter, MINNIE, was thrown from her horse on Monday and badly bruised. The accident will detain the General at Fort Sanders for a few days.

Extensive Fire in St Louis—Gen. Pyle Renominated to Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The wholesale drug house of BROWN, WEBER & GRAHAM, No. 210 North Second-street, was almost totally destroyed by fire this morning. The stock in the building is valued at about $80,000, and is insured for about $75,000, mainly in Eastern companies. The liquor house of HUGHES, CHANCE & STITCHER, and the grocery house of J. MERRIMAN, adjoining, were considerably damaged, but are pretty well covered by insurance. The names of the insurance companies cannot be ascertained now.

The Republicans of the First Congressional District of this city, in convention this morning, renominated Gen. W. A. PILE for reelection to Congress by acclamation.

The *Republican* this morning emphatically denies many of the assertions made by the *Democrat* in regard to the secret organization alleged to exist in this and other States by the latter paper, and expresses the opinion that no such organization exists.

BROWN, WEBER & GRAHAM'S loss by fire this morning is about $100,000; insured for $80,500. The losses of HUGHES, CHANCE & FLETCHER, J. MERRIMAN, STRIFEL & BENSON are covered by insurance.

Tennessee Legislature—Suicide.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The lower House of the Legislature passed the Military bill to-day. It will probably fail in the Senate.

EDWIN PASCHAL, a teacher, and son of the former editor of the *Gazette*, committed suicide at Kingston Springs yesterday.

CHRISTIAN STANDT, a German, committed suicide in this city to-day by shooting himself in the mouth.

Republican Meeting in Lancaster.

LANCASTER, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 26.

Gen. CARL SCHURZ and Col. A. K. MCCLURE addressed a Republican meeting at Fulton Hall, in this city, this evening. A. S. HENDERSON presided at the meeting. Gen. HARTRAUPT and other distinguished strangers were present. Gen. SCHURZ spoke for over an hour, and was listened to with deep interest throughout. Col. MCCLURE followed in one of his excellent speeches.

The gas jets, "Grant and Colfax," at the *Examiner* building, were illuminated this evening. Great enthusiasm characterized the meeting throughout.

A Republican Picnic near Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The Republicans opened the campaign in this county by a picnic at Ketchum's Corners' Hamlet, near Gates' Camp Ground, Bemis Heights. Three thousand people were present from the neighboring towns. Gen. J. B. MCKEAN presided. HORACE GREELEY, E. GEORGE SQUIERS, Rev. J. W. FRENCH and others made speeches, which were received with much enthusiasm.

Monument to Fitz Greene Halleck Erected at Guildford, Conn.

GUILFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 26.

A beautiful tribute to the memory of FITZ GREENE HALLECK was erected over his grave here to-day in the form of an enduring monument, for which we are indebted to the poet's friend, Gen. WILSON, of New-York. It is a granite obelisk eighteen feet in height. It is understood that a formal dedication will take place some time next month, when an address and a poem will be delivered by two eloquent speakers.

The Chinese Embassy in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The Chinese Embassy at noon to-day paid an official visit to Gov. BULLOCK at the State House, where brief addresses were made by the Governor and Minister BURLINGAME.

Arrangements are being made by a number of our leading citizens for a complimentary dinner to Mr. BURLINGAME and the other members of the Embassy.

New-York Militia in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

Company B, of the Washington Greys, and a battalion of cavalry, of New-York, arrived here this forenoon. They were received at the depot by the Boston Lancers, and escorted through the principal streets to the Hancock House. They leave to-morrow morning for Providence. During their sojourn in this city they will be the guests of the Lancers.

Heavy Forgery by a Young Man in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

A young man named GEO. SACKRIDER, clerk in the employ of SACKRIDER & KING, commission merchants, forged checks to the amount of $16,000 or $18,000, which were paid by the Market Bank, and then absconded. His whereabouts are as yet unknown.

Death of a Democratic Member of Congress from Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

Hon. JAMES MANN, the only Democratic member of Congress from Louisiana, died this morning of congestion of the brain. Both branches of the Legislature adjourned out of respect to his memory. The House adopted a resolution of sympathy, and voted to attend his funeral in a body.

Movements of Prof. Agassiz and Party.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 26.

Prof. AGASSIZ, Senator CONKLING, Representative HOOPER and party left here this afternoon for Leavenworth, *en route* for Denver, *via* the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

The Situation in Mexico—Letter from Mr. Romero.

The following interesting letter from Mr. ROMERO to Mr. HENRY CLEWS, of this city, gives interesting and encouraging accounts of the condition of Mexico:

MEXICO, Aug. 8, 1868.

MY DEAR FRIEND MR. CLEWS: I have the pleasure to inform you that I arrived in this city on the 6th instant, and to-day I have again taken charge of the Department of the Treasury of Mexico.

I am happy to say the political situation here has been very much improved during my absence. It is now more certain than it ever was before, that public peace is permanently restored to this country, and that there is but little danger of any serious disturbance in the future. There is but one insignificant rebellion in the mountains of the State of Puebla, which will soon be subdued, and which gives no cause for alarm. The financial situation is also satisfactory.

President JUAREZ is well, and has great confidence in the future.

With sincere regards for you, I am, my dear friend, most truly your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

HENRY CLEWS, Esq., New-York.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

General Rosecrans' Interview with Prominent Rebel Generals.

How the Army is to Aid the Southern Civil Authorities.

Address to the President by Citizens of Charleston.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

His Visit to White Sulphur Springs and Interview with Gen. Lee—Substance of their Conversation—Interview with Mr. Stuart—Probable Promulgation of an Address by Southern Representative Men.

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1868.

The arrival of Gen. ROSECRANS by the stage yesterday created quite a stir among the male sojourners here, among them many who figured largely in other days in the councils of the nation. The object of his visit, before his arrival, was understood to be for the purpose of conferring with Gen. LEE and others as to the best means of placing before the North a statement of the real feeling of the people of the South toward the Union. He had stopped in Staunton to see Mr. STUART, and compare views with him, but that gentleman was here at the time. Gen. ROSECRANS had, however, a long interview with Hon. JOHN B. BALDWIN, which he states was very satisfactory to him.

As soon as dinner was over, Gen. ROSECRANS sought Gen. LEE, and they conversed freely for some hours. There sat in the same room two general officers, who, early in the bloody drama not long closed, figured as the leaders of two opposing armies, talking of peace and conciliation, and a restoration of the Government. And what ROBERT LEE said then and there the South said, for he is the embodiment of her sentiment, and she is willing to confide her honor, her interest, and her all to his keeping, knowing that whatever he does is right. Gen. ROSECRANS, who is a very fluent talker, and who expresses his opinions with a soldierly want of reserve, as your correspondent knows, said that there were many honest, well-meaning men in the North and West who have been led to believe by the misrepresentations of the Southern correspondents of the Radical Press, as well as by the speeches of the leaders of that party, that the people of the South are just as hostile to the Union now as during the war, and as much embittered against the Northern people as they were when both were in arms; that they hate the negroes with a deadly hate because they have been freed, and but for the strong arm of the military would reduce them to a state of practical slavery, and perpetrate all manner of outrages upon them.

He proposed, therefore, that the general officers of the Confederate army, representing as they do the valor, the chivalry and the truth of the South, unite and lay before the Northern people, in a tangible form that cannot be disputed, the true state of the feeling as he had found it everywhere in his travels South.

Gen. LEE denied that the people of the South are inimical to the Union. They want peace, and long for it. This is their universal sentiment as far as he has been able to ascertain it, and his opportunities have been many, from frequent conversations and extensive correspondence with representative persons in all parts of the South. As to their animosity to the negro, nothing could be further from the fact, and why should there be? said he, there is no rivalry between the races, but a reciprocal interest growing out of the fact that each is dependent upon the other to a great extent—one needing employment and the other employes. Apart from this, they had been reared together, and there is a natural affection and sympathy between them.

Gen. LEE gave his cordial approval to the patriotic object which Gen. ROSECRANS has in view and is so zealously prosecuting.

At the close of this interesting interview, which lasted some hours, a number of gentlemen, including Hon. A. H. H. STUART, Gen. ECHOLS, Gen. J. R. ANDERSON, Major SUTHERLIN, of Danville, called on Gen. ROSECRANS and protested against his leaving this morning, as he announced he intended to do on his arrival. He referred to his meeting with Gen. LEE in terms of great satisfaction, and readily consented to remain until Sunday, as they were leaving he requested Mr. STUART to remain and confer with him in the same frank, honest, soldier-like manner he had with our great captain in the afternoon. The views expressed by him were substantially the same as I have given in the abstract above. The conversation, however, took a wider range and embraced the political issues now before the country. Upon these Gen. ROSECRANS was not at all reticent as to his position, nor as to his preference between the Presidential tickets. Mr. STUART gave him a full, frank and clear statement of the condition of things in the South, the feeling of the people as to the Union, their friendly regard for the negroes, their detestation of carpet-baggers, Radical emissaries, and their desire for speedy restoration to the Union in a constitutional way. To-day Gen. ROSECRANS was in conversation with other gentlemen here, omitting no occasion to give expression to the same views. He is evidently in earnest.

No plan has yet been decided upon, but it is probable that some distinguished gentleman known to the whole country, will be requested to prepare a paper in accordance with the suggestion of Gen. ROSECRANS, which shall set forth clearly and fully the real state of feeling now existing in the South. This will be printed and forwarded to all the general officers of the Confederate army and such representative Southern statesmen as it is deemed desirable should sign it, for their signatures. At the same time they will be requested to add such comments as they may think proper.

Gen. ROSECRANS was in the ball-room to-night, and was escorting a lady. Gens. LEE and BEAUREGARD were at the same time promenading with two of the belles of the Springs. By way of parenthesis, both of them are great gallants. ALEX. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia; Gov. PICKENS, of South Carolina; Mr. CONRAD, of Louisiana; Gov. LETCHER, A. H. STUART, ALLEN CAPERTON, Rev. J. L. M. CURRY, formerly member of Congress from Alabama, are among the visitors here who have a national reputation. There are any number of others well known in the State.

Sunday night, Aug. 23.—Gen. ROSECRANS is still here, and all of the prominent military men and civilian guests of the Springs have been in conference with him nearly all day. A. H. STEPHENS, while I write, is still in his room with him. There will be an address issued, as I stated yesterday, but further than this has not been determined upon. The mission of Gen. ROSECRANS is far more important than any one believed the day of his arrival. A General who had arranged to leave to-day who requested to postpone his departure, and he at once ordered his trunks to his room. I will keep you advised of whatever occurs in connection with this interesting conference.

No one attracts more attention than Commodore MAURY, who is here with his family. Judge GHOLSON is also here, and looks very well.

THE SOUTH.

Instructions to Military Commanders—How the United States Troops are to Aid the Civil Authorities.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

Instructions, as follows, have been sent to Major-Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE, commanding the Department of the South, at Atlanta, Ga.; Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, at Louisville, Ky., and to Brevet Major-Gen. R. C. BUCHANAN, commanding the Department of Louisiana, at New-Orleans, La. The letter to Gen. BUCHANAN was published some days ago:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, 1868.

Major-Gen. G. G. Meade, United States Army, Commanding the Department of the South, Atlanta, Ga.:

GENERAL: In reply to your request for instructions relative to the use of the troops under your command in aid of the civil authorities, the Secretary of War directs to be furnished for your information and government, the inclosed copies of a letter of instructions to Brevet Major-Gen. BUCHANAN, commanding the Department of Louisiana, dated Aug. 10, 1868, and of a letter from the Attorney-General of the United States to ALEXANDER MAGRUDER, Esq., United States Marshal of the Northern District of Florida, dated Aug. 20, 1868.

The letter to Gen. BUCHANAN indicates the conditions under which the military force of the United States may be employed to suppress insurrection against the Government of any State, and prescribes the duties of the Department Commander in reference thereto.

The letter of the Attorney-General sets forth the conditions under which the Marshals and Sheriffs may command the assistance of the troops in their respective districts or counties, to execute lawful precepts issued to them by competent authority. The obligation of the military individual officers and soldiers, in common with all citizens, to obey the summons of a Marshal or Sheriff, must be held subordinate to their paramount duty as members of a permanent military body. Since the troops can act only in their proper organized capacity under their own officers and in obedience to the immediate orders of those officers, the officer commanding troops summoned to the aid of a Marshal or Sheriff, must also judge for himself, and upon his own official responsibility whether the service required of him is lawful and necessary, and compatible with the proper discharge of his ordinary military duties, and must limit his action absolutely to proper aid in execution of the lawful precept exhibited to him by the Marshal or Sheriff. If time will permit, every demand from a civil officer for military aid, whether it be for the execution of a civil process, or to suppress insurrection, should be forwarded to the President with all the material facts of the case for his orders; and in all cases the highest commander whose orders can be given in time to meet the emergency, will alone assume the responsibility of action. By a timely disposition of troops where there is reason to apprehend a necessity for their use, and by their passive interposition between hostile parties danger of collision may be averted, department commanders, and in cases of necessity, their subordinates, are expected in this regard to exercise upon their own responsibility a wise discretion to the end that in any event the peace may be preserved. By command of Gen. GRANT.

(Signed) J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adj.-Gen.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 20, 1868.

Alexander Magruder, Esq., United States Marshal, Northern District of Florida, St. Augustine, Fla.:

SIR: Your letter of the 12th inst. reached me yesterday and has received an attentive consideration. Col. SPRAGUE'S information to you must have been based upon his own construction of Gen. MEADE'S order lately issued, and not upon any special instructions from the President to Col. SPRAGUE, through Gen. MEADE or otherwise, as no such special instructions have been issued by the President. You add: "Under some circumstances I should be glad to have the aid of the military, and, if practicable, would be pleased to have instructions given to the military to aid me when necessary. I ask this, as Col. SPRAGUE informs me, under his instructions, he cannot do so. "This desire and request for "the aid of the military," under certain circumstances, I understand to refer to the occasional necessity which may arise that a Marshal should have the means of obtaining the aid and attendance of a more considerable force than his regular deputies supply, for the execution of legal process in his district. The 27th section of the Judiciary act of 1789 establishes the office of a Marshal, and names among his duties and powers the following: "And to execute throughout the district all lawful precepts directed to him, and issued under the authority of the United States; and he shall have power to command all necessary assistance in the execution of his duty, and to appoint, as there may be occasion, one or more deputies." (1st p. 87.) You will observe from this that the only measure of the assistance which you have power to command is necessary for the execution of your duty, and upon your discreet judgment, under your official responsibility, the law reposes the determination of the force each particular necessity requires. This power of the Marshal is equivalent to that of a Sheriff, and with either embraces as a resort, in necessity, the whole power of the precinct, county or district over which the officer's authority extends. In defining this power Attorney-General CUSHING, and, as I understand the subject, correctly says: "It comprises every person in the district or county above the age of 16 years, whether civilians or not, and including the military of all denominations—militia, soldiers, marines—all of whom are alike bound to obey the commands of a Sheriff or Marshal." While, however, the law gives you this power to command all necessary, and the military within your district are not exempt from obligation to obey in common with all the citizens you summon in case of necessity, you will be particular to observe that this high and responsible authority is given to the Marshal only, and in aid of his duty to execute throughout the district all lawful precepts directed to him and issued under the authority of the United States, and only in case of necessity for this extraordinary aid. The military persons obeying this summons of the Marshal will act in subordination, and in obedience to the civil officer, the Marshal in whose aid (the execution or process) they are called, and only to the effect of securing its execution.

The special duty and authority in the execution of process issued by you must not be confounded with the duty and authority of suppressing disorder and preserving the peace, which, under our Government, belongs to the civil authorities of the States, and not the civil authorities of the United States. Nor is this special duty of the Marshal in executing process issued to him to be confounded with the authority and duty of the President of the United States in the specific cases of the Constitution, and under the regulations of the States, to protect the States against domestic violence, or with his authority and duty under special statutes to employ military force in subduing combinations in resistance to the laws of the United States, for neither of these duties or authorities is spared by the subordinate officers of the Government, except when, and as the same may be, specifically communicated to them by the President.

I have thus called your attention to the general considerations bearing upon the subject to which your letter refers for the purpose of securing a due observance of the limits of your duty and authority in connection therewith.

Nothing can be less in accordance with the nature of our Government, or the disposition of our people, than a frequent or a ready resort to military aid in execution of the duties confided to civil officers. Courage, vigor and intrepidity are appropriate qualities for the civil service which the Marshals of the United States are expected to perform, and a reaffirmment of their power by extraordinary means is permitted by the law only in extraordinary emergencies. If it shall be thought that any occasion at any time exists for instruction to the military authorities of the United States within any of the States in connection with the execution of process of the Courts of the United States, these instructions will be in accordance with the exigency then appearing.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. EVARTS, Attorney-General.

CHARLESTON.

Preservation of the Public Peace—Address to the Citizens.

The following is the address to the people of Charleston, S. C., which was unanimously adopted at a meeting of citizens held at the Hibernian Hall on Friday afternoon last. It was signed by the Chairman of the meeting, and about 200 influential citizens:

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF CHARLESTON.

The disturbance of the public peace which has marked the proceedings of a portion of the population of this city, the threats and the preparations which are uttered and made, indicate a fixed purpose to inaugurate and prosecute acts of violence and wrong; the intolerance which has interrupted meetings of citizens peaceably conducted, and forced them to terminate their proceedings, submitting to this indignity and wrong, rather than by insisting on their rights, furnish an occasion for tumult and riot. The insult and defiance to the constabulary force of the city, the interruption of peaceable citizens in their avocations, and ill treatment of them without provocation; the reckless manner in which nightly meetings and processions are conducted to the great annoyance of the people, and the peril of such as may be obliged to be near those who are engaged in them; the temper which has thus converted a city, remarkable for its order and quiet, into a place where noise and violence have become of frequent occurrence; the organization of bodies of men in military array, drilling and practicing them in the arts of war, and the increasing spirit of aggression with which, in all of these respects, the newly-enfranchised population of this city and the adjacent islands have conducted themselves, admonish all who have at heart the peace of this community and the welfare of all classes of its population that, unless timely averted, the purposes of wicked men will be accomplished in deadly strife, and in the streets of the city scenes will be enacted which all good men will deeply deplore. *With the solemn conviction that so great a calamity is now impending over us*—with no partisan temper, and with no reference to political opinions or parties; intent only, but deeply intent, upon the protection of persons and property; of persons of all classes; of properly, to whomsoever belonging, we are forced by convictions we honestly entertain, by apprehensions which we cannot disregard, to warn our fellow-citizens of the great danger with which they are threatened. We counsel them most earnestly to the connunance of that great forbearance they have hitherto manifested. We urge them not to be betrayed into resentment, which, however natural or how much provoked, will be in many quarters unwillingly credited. But we do in the same temper, and consistently with that forbearance, and the control of that resentment, advise them of the necessity, imperative necessity, that in our opinion exists, for them to protect themselves, in their persons and their property. The threats of incendiarism and of violence, of rapine and spoliation, are no longer confined to the secret conclave, but are uttered to inflame the passions of a population, unhappily too credulous and too easily misguided and betrayed. The appeals which have been thus made; appeals which have been made in public Presses, and repeated in every manner in which they could most deeply excite those to whom they were addressed, have, unhappily for us, and as unhappily for those who are the victims of bad and designing men, produced their unfortunate results. And a population new in the enjoyment of their freedom; new in the enjoyment of the highest privileges of the citizen, *have been fired with a sentiment of hostility to the white population* of the city and the State, and taught that their freedom could only be secured by the most degrading vassalage of the white citizens of the State. We do most honestly and unreservedly declare, that so far as we have any knowledge or belief, interference has never been attempted by the white citizens of this city or State with the fullest exercise by the freedmen, individually or collectively, of all the rights, civil and political which they asserted as belonging to them. They have had their meetings, and never with interference; they have voted, and never with disturbance; they have assembled in convention, passing a constitution for their government and ours, without interruption, and under that Constitution they are now sitting as a Legislature, framing laws for the people of the State, removing officers, imposing taxes, and exercising the functions of legislation which involve the property, life and liberty of the citizen, without a show of violence, without almost a complaint on the part of those who are excluded from all participation in proceedings which so deeply and intimately affect them. But all of this has not been sufficient to satisfy them that the privileges so enjoyed by them were complete, unless *they included the absolute domination and control of the white population*, a domination and control so exclusive as to absolute that it would embrace person and property, and even extend to thought and speech. To this condition is the white population of the city now at this time reduced, and in this condition they are forced to see the evidence of a further purpose, to enforce this denial to them of every privilege, and to hold every right which belongs to them as subject to the caprice of those who are the dupes and victims of the bad men who have poisoned their hearts, and for the most selfish and base purposes, destroyed for them the comfort, contentment and happiness they might have enjoyed.

We who now speak to you, whom you well know, whose motives you will not misunderstand, repeat to you the warning of the danger with which you are threatened. There is no organized and reliable force in the State by which you can be protected. The Police force of the city is utterly inadequate to secure the peace against such combinations as threaten its continuance. And until and unless the President of the United States, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, has power, under the Constitution of the United States, to provide at the present time, in some mode, for your protection, we do not know where it can be found *outside of such defence as you can make for yourselves.*

We need not advise; we are sure, without advice, that you will in no wise interfere with or disturb the enjoyment of any right or privilege which has been given to any person or class of persons. That you will abstain from everything which can be perverted into an interference with any meetings called by those who may differ with you in political questions, and that in no wise will you obstruct or control the free exercise of the right of suffrage. At the same time we *will not and do not counsel you to forbear or abstain from the exercise of privileges which belong to you, or the maintenance of your rights to the same*, with calmness and with firmness. You have the right to meet—the right to discuss—the right to vote—the right to be secure in your person and your property. These rights none can deny, and none can take them away or impair the free exercise and enjoyment of them.

Your moderation, combined with calmness and firmness, may happily enable all to escape the danger of strife and collision. God grant that it may be so. But with whatever earnestness we cherish the hope, we have no assurance that the hope will be realized. It is for others, not for us, to decide the question. But it is for you, in any and every contingency, to be able to show that you have not been the aggressors; that you have done no wrong, violated no law, outraged no propriety. It is for you, if strife should unhappily come, to be able to show that if you were willing to purchase the absence of strife by the sacrifice of every sentiment of manhood and citizenship, even that would not purchase security for life or property. To the end that no efforts should be left untried to avert the danger with which we are now threatened, we have requested Hon. JAS. B. CAMPBELL to go to Wasnington, and to represent to the President, to the General of the Army and to the Secretary of War, the danger which threatens us, and to obtain, if it can be had, that protection which will secure to all classes their just rights, and save a community from anarchy and violence. We ask it that law may be maintained, order enforced, peace secured, and every one of every class protected in his rights. We ask it that the great end of civil society may be accomplished, and the rights which the Constitution guarantees to each citizen may be peacefully enjoyed.

We have undertaken to address you at this time because the occasion does not admit of delay, and because we would not add to the excitement which now exists that which might arise from a public meeting called for the consideration of this matter. We have no purpose but that in which all classes of citizens will deeply sympathize, and to which we hope all good men of all classes will give their warm support.

Your fellow-citizens,
DANIEL RAVENEL, Chairman.

The Missouri Kuklux Klan—A Scheme to Overthrow the Laws.

A dispatch from St. Louis, 24th inst., to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, gives the following details respecting an organization alluded to in our telegrams on Tuesday morning:

"A Democratic conspiracy, in the form of a secret armed organization, for the purpose of carrying this State for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, has been discovered here. The *Democrat*, which to-morrow morning will publish all the documents which are known to exist in connection with the scheme, says editorially:

"We have before us the papers of a secret armed organization of Democrats, the purpose of which is to overpower the Government and to trample into dust the laws. In this State the immediate point of attack is the loyal Government and the law excluding rebels from suffrage. In the Southern States it aims at the overthrow of the existing State Governments. In both it is composed mainly of rebels, and is a complete military organization. Though its name differs in different States, all branches are closely in connection. Whether it has yet any existence in the Northern States, we cannot positively say. At the South it works actively by the assassination of leading Republicans. In this State a few mysterious murders have occurred, and in several localities we have proof that lists of Radicals to be removed at the earliest opportunity, have been made. But its first object here is to carry the election by force if possible. To this end a picked band of men, limited in number, is to be organized in every locality. It is a military organization in every particular. Its purposes are concealed even from the body of Democrats, for no Democrat, not a member, is allowed to be present at any meeting or roll call. Its members are bound by a secret oath to obey the orders of their leader, and every company is required to meet every week for roll call, to send constant reports of its effective force, and to keep the force up to the full number. Between companies and headquarters, as between headquarters here and in other States, there is constant communication, but in all such papers the nature and objects of the organization are carefully concealed. These papers, perhaps, for the sake of secrecy, have been signed and sent by different persons in this city, whose names we retain for the present, but the proper authorities have been informed of them. The nature of the organization shows that no lawful effort to carry the State is contemplated. It binds men directly to armed coöperation to force the admission of all Democratic votes, including those of rebels. The injunction of secrecy, the oath to obey vows, the establishment of secret signs and signals, the peculiar form of the organization in sections of ten men each, under control of an officer, the prohibition of books and records, and the exclusion of all visiting members and Democrats not sworn members, show that the action contemplated is one which men, (even before their party friends, dare not put upon paper, and can hope to accomplish it only by a conspiracy of the most desperate and lawless men in the State. The existence of the organization in counties in different parts of the State is positively known, but its strength has not been ascertained. In this city it has several companies, fully organized and armed. Of the connection of the organization with a similar secret band in Tennessee, Kentucky, and other States, we have information, but for good reasons it is withheld from the public for the present."

The *Democrat* closes its article with an earnest appeal to all law abiding citizens in this State to prepare to protect themselves, to defend the officers of law, and to sustain their Government, and asks all good and law abiding citizens of either party in other States to consider seriously the method to which the Democratic Party has now resorted, and contemplate the inevitable consequences if this infamous plot of revolution is not quickly crushed by the overwhelming rebuke of indignant freemen. The organization in this State is called the Union Legion."

LOCAL POLITICS.

The State Republican Committee.

The State Republican Committee held another meeting at their headquarters at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday. The work accomplished was similar to that which has been achieved by the same body for the past ten days, or since they have been in session. The routine duty consists in replying to correspondence received from other State Republican Committees, and in framing measures for conducting the Presidential and State campaign during the coming Fall. The information received through these sources indicates that the Republicans throughout the State, and elsewhere, are alive to their interests, and are determined that nothing shall be lost for lack of energy and zeal on their part. At the Fifth-avenue headquarters a large number of clerks are constantly employed in addressing notes and circulars to prominent Republicans throughout the country, while those gentlemen who compose the State Committee are assiduously engaged in devising and enacting the best means for effecting the political results so earnestly desired by the party.

Proposed "Boys in Blue" Demonstration.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Loyal Veteran Grant Club, held on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 26, at No. 119 Broadway, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That all Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue Clubs in this City be invited to join in our demonstration on the 17th of September, at the Cooper Institute, and that they be requested to report to the Grand Marshal to be hereafter designated by this Committee.

Resolved, That the Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue Clubs of Brooklyn and the neighboring cities of New-Jersey be invited to participate with us on that occasion, and that, in the event of their acceptance of this invitation, the Grand Marshal be directed to furnish an escort for them to the place of meeting.

Gen. CHAS. K. GRAHAM was elected Chairman, and Paymaster M. W. BLAKE Secretary of the Committee.

Assurances have already been received from Gens. SICKLES, PLEASANTON and SHARPE that they will be present and address the meeting. Other speakers will be announced as fast as assurances of their presence are received.

Torchlight Procession of Grant and Colfax Guards.

The Grant and Colfax Guards No. 1, of the Seventeenth Assembly District, Capt. WILSON BERRYMAN and Lieuts. B. F. FINLEY and E. L. BULLOCK, had a torchlight procession last night through the Twenty-second Ward.

The procession started from the Wigwam in Forty-sixth-street, near Eighth-avenue, at 8 o'clock, preceded by a full drum corps, J. H. BATTERSON Drum Major, and, letting off fireworks on the way, proceeded up Eighth-avenue to Forty-eighth-street, where they halted and cheered at the residence of Col. JOEL W. MASON, thence to Fifty-second-street, cheering at R. L. DARRAGH'S; then down the avenue and through Forty-fourth-street, cheering at JAMES CUSHING'S, Jr., at T. S. BERRY'S and E. O. JENKINS'; through Sixth-avenue to Forty-first-street, cheering at IRA O. MILLER'S; then to Broadway and Seventh-avenue, cheering at GEO. P. BRADFORD'S; to Morris-place, cheering at JOHN FINLEY'S; to Tenth-avenue and Forty-second-street, cheering at RO

VIRGINIA.

State of the Political Pulse—"Negro Outrages"—The "Unprotected" Democracy—General Feeling Regarding the Election.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1868.

The political fever has somewhat abated since the riotous meeting held by the Democracy at the old market, but the bitterness of feeling against the "scalawags and carpet-baggers," fed by the Press, is increasing daily. The papers of the State still delight in throwing mud at the "Northern scum settled in their midst"—wherever that may be—and run their mucks at private as well as public individuals, who are bold enough to proclaim their preferences for Gen. GRANT. Although they have made no preparations to take part in the election, nor will they until it is settled beyond all doubt that Congress does not intend to meet and forestall their action, yet the Democrats are very earnest in their desire for the election of SEYMOUR. They are firm in their belief that such an event will restore the *statu quo ante bellum*, except so far as the mere abolition of slavery is involved; that it will undo all that the Radical Congress has done in the matter of reconstruction, deprive the negroes of the right of suffrage and of education, rid the South of the carpet-baggers and scalawags, remove all disabilities, and pave the way for the restoration of TOOMBS, JEFF. DAVIS, BENJAMIN, SLIDELL, and others of that ilk, to the Senate; and the return of the Southern officers to the army and navy, besides giving the patronage of the Government at Washington back again to the "noble sons of Virginia." They are not so certain about the repudiation of the debt, as that would bankrupt the country and make the offices they expect to hold worthless; but they think the Confederate debt ought to be assumed and paid. The Republicans here, too, think that if the triumph of the Seymour party should be complete, this programme would be carried out, and also that every Northern man would have to leave the South or disown the place of his nativity; because, so far from their prejudices dying out, they are increasing in virulence, and mothers still think it their highest duty to educate their children to hate and despise "the Yankee," and you know everybody born North, South, East or West, in your section, is included in that "opprobrious" epithet. If SEYMOUR be elected, too, the screws will be turned upon that unfortunate football, the negro, and his afflictions will be superior to those of Job. There can be no questioning the fact that the 3d of November will decide our eight years' war, if GRANT be elected; and we shall secure a perfect and a lasting peace. Four years the rebels fought in the field, buoyed up with the hope that the election of a Democratic President would secure them in all their rights. Their hopes were disappointed, and they then threw down their arms in despair, when Mr. LINCOLN was reëlected. Misled by the same chimerical idea, they have contended for four years more against the councils of the nation, in the hope that another election would bring about a political revolution which would be highly favorable in its results to them; and now, if they should be disappointed in the realization of this last hope, as all good patriots in this section trust they will be, their aspirations will die of despair, and we shall have real peace, for they will give up the contest and be willing to yield a ready obedience to the laws of the country, which they have so terribly outraged. But should SEYMOUR succeed, the war will go on; there will be no such word as peace, and, so far as this section is concerned, all hopes of the return of prosperous times, or an era of good feeling, will be at an end; the scenes of ANDY JOHNSON's unwise reign will be reënacted; riot, rapine and murder will continue in the South; anarchy will be our only form of government, and chaos will indeed be come again. Then, what good and true American who loves his country, be he of the North or of the South, will not vote for GRANT and Peace, in preference to SEYMOUR and War! As GRANT brought the war in the field to a glorious conclusion, the prestige of his great name alone can end this *quasi* war—this political strife—which is a thousand times worse than open conflict.

The Southern papers are just now filled with terrible stories of negro riots and brutalities throughout the South. Don't be deceived by these statements. Not one in ten of them occurs, and then nine times in ten they are not brought on by the negroes, who are, as a general thing, completely cowed and intimidated all through the South. Thousands of them, in order to escape persecution, pretend to be Democrats. In this city are hundreds almost starving, who are afraid to go into the country to look for employment, because there is not sufficient protection afforded them against desperate and wicked white men, who, they say, are oppressing and even killing their race in all sections. You may rest assured the white people in the South have no fears of negro outrages; they are well prepared against any such contingencies, and were the Freedmen's Bureau and the military, the only slender protection the negro has left, removed, the rights of the negro would be rather mythical and difficult to discover. The riot at the Democratic meeting in this city, in which one unoffending negro was shot in the back by desperadoes merely because he was running from danger, and several others may have been killed or injured, has not been investigated, although nearly two weeks have elapsed. The most garbled and false statements of that affair were published here, and also sent abroad. A case was made up for effect in the North by endeavoring to convey the impression that the negroes contemplated an attack upon the meeting; that they were fully organized, and had "split rails" to be used as battering rams to break down the speakers' stand. There was nothing of the kind; nor was there a stone thrown by any negro at the platform. The entire cause of it was the interruption of Judge OULD by a drunken black man, from the window of the little shanty near the stand, when the "roughs," who were eager for the fray, made a rush upon the shanty, the crowd became panic-stricken, and not only all the negroes, but all the peaceably-disposed whites fled. The negroes went home as fast as possible, and were so frightened that very few of them ventured into the streets on that night again. It is the old story of the soldier shooting the sheep because it bit him—a repetition of the fable of the wolf and the lamb; and like this riot are most of those out of which the Democrats are endeavoring to make capital in the North. There never has been a time when the Republicans were less secure in the full enjoyment of their rights as American citizens. I suppose the Press here will call me to account, or perhaps set some of their desperadoes and well-paid sepoys, the subsidized janizaries of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, on my track for this statement of facts, for that is the system of intimidation practiced here against correspondents of Northern papers. "Have you sent off anything about this affair?" inquired a "leading Democrat" of a Northern correspondent, in a saloon, surrounded by the former's friends. "Yes, several hundred words by telegraph," was the reply. "Well, you had better be d—d careful what kind of words they were," and that correspondent was careful, for they were delighted with the whole tenor of his dispatch, "split rails" and all. Put not your trust in everything that comes from this section unless the writer is an impartial observer, wholly unknown to the community from which he writes; for with these people the greater the truth the greater is the libel, and the more guilty the writer. He may have fed them on sweet apples for a time, but if he chances to give them a sour one, great is the indignation of the multitude. I have taken measures to preserve my *incognito*, and shall therefore be able to tell the truth and nothing but the truth.

The Republicans are preparing to hold a grand ratification meeting in this city on Tuesday next, which will be addressed by several distinguished "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags"—among the former, prominently, Gov. WELLS, while of the latter, who are "native and to the manner born," the names of the heroic Confederate Gen. WICKHAM, and the renowned JOHN MINOR BOTTS are mentioned. It will be a very grand affair, and will show the temper of the party in this State. The meeting will be held in the City Springs Park, and will take place at noon. Delegations of all colors will be in attendance from all parts of the State.

There is considerable dissension in the Republican ranks, but the difficulties can easily be settled. The native Republicans are quarreling with the carpet-baggers, because the latter seem to be in a very unseemly manner grasping for all the best offices, while the negroes are disgusted with both parties, because they don't get any offices at all.

In regard to the election in Virginia, if GRANT becomes President it is thought our State election for a modified Constitution and for members of the General Assembly will come off some time in December, but whether any members of Congress will be elected for the very brief term expiring on the 4th of March, is doubtful; but should SEYMOUR be elected "the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress" can alone say what will happen. The received opinion, however, is that the Republican Party of Virginia will have to take up its bed and walk, and that the line of the Pacific Railroad will receive a large addition to its inhabitants from all quarters of the South; for who will be able to live in this section under a revengeful and malignant Democratic rule?

There is to be a Republican paper established in this city during the coming week, with a cash capital of $40,000, which sum will be amply sufficient to make it a first-class journal. The editorial staff has not yet been selected, but you may rest assured it will be composed of the best the market can afford. Mr. HUNNICUTT's paper, the *New Nation*, is to be bought out by the new concern for $8,000. This sum is a reward for the services of the faithful old gentleman in building up the party in Richmond; and if it were ten times the amount, his dauntless heroism would deserve it all.

BOSTON.

An Outrageous Swindling Dodge—An Old Man a Victim—The "Brooklyn Steamship and Navigation Company"—Arrest of a Broker—Worthless Bonds in the Market.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 24, 1868.

This afternoon, in the Municipal Court, a novel swindling dodge was developed in the examination of a State-street broker, named ANDREW MELLEN, who has an office in the old State House. The facts elicited in the case are as follows: It appears that in South Boston there lives a man, named GALEN POOLE, 78 years of age, who has become old and childish, and so enfeebled in mind that he is totally incapacitated from doing any kind of business. And it further appears that, in common with most men in this world, he has had a disposition to make an honest penny whenever an opportunity presented itself. So in the year 1859 he traded a quantity of land in the town of Cohasset for a tract of land in East Boston, which he valued at $2,000. Since that time the land has gradually increased in value, and lately he was seized with a determination to sell it and take advantage of the rise in real estate, Mr. POOLE had made several efforts to dispose of it, but the lucky day arrived on Friday last. It appears that on Tuesday last Mr. POOLE visited the broker MELLEN, and inquired for the East Boston Land Company's office, as he desired to sell a lot of land he had on the island ward. The broker told POOLE that he could sell the land for him, and finally agreed to give him $3,000 for it, the price demanded by GALEN. The terms suited, and so did the kind of pay, which consisted of three bonds of $1,000 each of the "Brooklyn Steamship and Navigation Company." These bonds purported to be gold-bearing, perfectly good, in fact better than Government bonds, because the former could not be repudiated, while there was a chance of the Government's becoming worthless. The bonds, too, were executed in the finest style of the art, and withal make a very handsome picture. POOLE, it seems, did not examine the bonds, so infatuated was he to sell his real estate. The deed of the property was drawn, and one S. L. SMITH was made the purchaser. What followed is thus narrated by the victim. About Tuesday last, or soon after the trade was consummated, POOLE took the bonds, supposing everything was all right. MELLEN, the defendant, went into the office of a broker and magistrate to have the deed and papers made out, and explained the case, telling him that an old gentleman would soon call to get the deed, and that he could deliver it to POOLE together with a package of bonds which was the sum in payment. This occurred on Friday last, and on going home that evening POOLE discovered that the bonds were worthless, although MELLEN previously had told the old man that it was all right, which statement Mr. POOLE coincided in. After POOLE's arrival home he told his family of his good luck—that he had sold his land for United States bonds, or its equivalent; but one of his sons, who had been sent for, examined the bonds and declared them valueless. Another son and a daughter said the same thing. One of the sons then called on MELLEN for an explanation, but the matter was postponed until the following morning. It was urged that the whole transaction was a gross swindle, but MELLEN insisted that it was a square transaction, and that the bonds were good. On the same day the defendant carried a deed conveying the property in question from SMITH to J. H. WELLS, to the Register's office and had it recorded. This was done because some trouble was experienced in having the deed recorded in the name of SMITH. WELLS, too, is a broker, and it was the intention to have WELLS deed the property to another party. Acting upon this information, the detectives looked into the matter, and becoming satisfied that POOLE had been swindled, caused the arrest of MELLEN. The defendant claimed that he had only acted as a broker between POOLE and SMITH, but the second broker put him out of joint when it was proved by him that he (MELLEN) gave the bonds to POOLE. In the Municipal Court, this afternoon, MELLEN was examined and held in $5,000 bail for his appearance at Court next month.

In regard to the bonds of the Brooklyn Steamship and Navigation Company, it appears that they are not worth the paper they are printed on. They are issued in $1,000 denomination each, bearing interest payable in gold at seven per cent. About two months since similar bonds were for sale in this city, and it has been ascertained that a number of them have been disposed of for real estate. In addition to the "pulling" of a number of these bonds, the officers have got hold of a pamphlet purporting to have been issued by the Brooklyn Steamship and Navigation Company, and giving the names of GAMALIEL GAY, President, and C. B. BOSTWICK, Secretary. The names on the bonds are G. GAY, President, and LOUIS MYERS, Secretary. The pamphlet also gives highly-colored descriptions of land in several of the Southern States, purporting to be owned by the Company. The pamphlet, furthermore, fails to state where the office of the Company is located. It is said that these spurious bonds were first brought to Boston by a man named BLISS, who used the names of the most prominent steamship men and bankers in New-York as references to the soundness of the Company. None of the gentlemen referred to know anything of the existence of such a Company.

IMMENSE PLANING-MACHINE.

The largest planing-machine in the United States, if not in the world, has just been completed at the Government workshop at Charlestown. It has been several years in building. It will plane a mass of iron forty feet in length, twenty feet in width and twenty feet in height. One of the bed-pieces weighs over forty tons. This immense planer was designed by SETH WILMARTH, Master Machinist of the yard. It is an elegant piece of workmanship, and reflects great credit upon American genius. Among other new and expensive tools in the machine-shop there is also a boring-mill, which will bore twelve feet in diameter, and will turn twenty-four feet in diameter. *Apropos*, it is just to say, in this connection, that the machine-shop at the Charlestown Navy-yard is one of the most perfect and extensive of its kind owned by Uncle Sam, and it would be a pity for the authorities to think of breaking it up, as is contemplated in some quarters, on the ground of expediency.

VIGIL.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitution, Aug. 22.

We had a pleasant interview with Mr. STEPHENS a few evenings since on the train. He was on his way to the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs. His health is very feeble, and he goes to this watering place on that account. Mr. STEPHENS' views on the situation and national politics are all that the most ardent lover of constitutional liberty could desire, and it is not true that he advised Democrats to blacken their souls by voting for the fourteenth amendment, or any other one of the reconstruction measures. The utmost of his advice upon that subject was, for the Democrats to let the Radicals adopt the measure if they saw proper. His reasons for this were sound and practical, but it is unnecessary to give them here.

Gen. Buchanan Indorses Grant.

A New-Orleans letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

"It will please many of his old comrades, and thousand of others besides, to learn, and I announce it authoritatively, that Gen. BUCHANAN, lately commanding the Fifth District, and somewhat sharply criticised by Radicals for his Conservative tendencies, announces his preference for GRANT, and says he will be our next President. BUCHANAN is Colonel of the First Infantry, a veteran of the old army, and well remembers GRANT as his subordinate officer for twelve years. He also remembers GRANT as the luckiest man of his acquaintance, and upon this fact bases the prediction that he will win in the great forthcoming race."

REBELS ON THE BORDER.

How they Talk in Kentucky—A Week's Tour in the Country—The Rebellion a Success There—The New War Programme.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

To many of the good people of Ohio, a week spent in the border counties of Kentucky might not develop anything that they would consider of political significance, but should they leave Covington on Monday morning, and spend six days riding on horseback through four counties, and talk with every person of intelligence whom they should meet or sojourn a night with, upon the condition of the country, the probable results of the election, and what would be done in case the Democratic Party succeeds in the coming election, the person who will make such a tour, will certainly feel upon his return that he has known nothing of the spirit of the Confederacy which lives at his very threshold, and only awaits political victory to make a bloodier war than that which stamped Kentucky as the "dark and bloody ground" in early days.

My object shall be to state what I saw and heard, and leave the reader to form his own deductions and opinions.

On Monday morning I mounted my horse, in Covington, and started out upon the road to Florence, in Boone County. The road is a fine turnpike, and full of travel, so that one cannot ride any great distance without meeting some person who is willing to indulge in conversation of a general character. This good fortune was mine, for I had not passed Lewisburg until I overtook a party of three gentlemen, all residents of Boone County. After the usual courtesies exchanged, we were not long in dropping into that general groove of conversation, the political condition of the country.

"I suppose the prospect of a quiet condition of affairs is not very favorable," I remarked in the course of the conversation.

"No," replied Mr. W——, of P——, "and we don't want any such condition. The Northern Democrats are talking about restoring peace, and settling the troubles of the country at once. They are fools, and know well enough that the people of the South cannot afford peace as matters now stand. Peace, h—ll with Radical, nigger government in the Southern States, with a d—d nigger bureau fastened upon the country, to be retained there by the nigger Senate—no, Sir, we don't want any such peace, and we don't intend to have it."

"But," I asked, "what remedy have you to offer? It seems to me that the people are getting tired of agitation, and then the whole Democratic Party, both North and South, have been demanding that the Radicals give them peace, ever since the end of the war."

"My remedy, Sir, is the remedy that the whole Democratic Party would apply. We cannot afford peace for the very reason that it would be the death of the Democratic Party, and of all our hopes of compensation for slaves and other property taken from us by the thieves whom LINCOLN denominated the Union army. It would leave negro suffrage in the Southern States, would leave those States in the hands of the d—d carpet-baggers and low thieving whites of the South, who pretended to be 'loyal,' while it would disfranchise the good and pure men, the heroes of the war—the men who, above all others, should be rewarded. The d—d fool Democrats of the North are willing to reward them—expressed that willingness at the New-York Convention—and they talk about doing it peacefully, just as though they had all the say in the matter."

"Yes, that may be all true," I said, "but certainly there must be some remedy for all the wrongs that may have grown out of the war, and that remedy, I should think, could be better applied under a peaceable condition of affairs than any other."

"There is no remedy in peace for us," he answered. "Don't you see if we did, the Radical Senate would prevent us from undoing what the internal rascals have done, and we would be no better off than we are now. If we succeed, we must set that Senate aside."

"But will not the North oppose that, and both parties there insist upon matters remaining just as they are?" I asked.

"Give us power," said he, "and what the d—l do we care what the North wants. They have gratified their wants about long enough without consulting us, and, d—n them, if we ever get the power again, we'll gratify them."

"Yes, Sir," said another one of the party; "and if all the country was like Kentucky they would all have been gratified in hell long ago. In our county the Yankees got by draft and nigger-stealing about nine hundred men; but they didn't convert any of them. Why, at the election there were but one hundred and thirty votes polled in our county for the Radical ticket, and they all lived down on the river at Big Bone Spring, and the precinct above it."

"They were rather bold, were they not, that one hundred and thirty?" I asked.

"They were," he replied, "but they are all spotted men. Kentucky has some of that class, but they have stayed here just about as long as they will be allowed to. We intend to purify until the election, and then fumigate afterward."

"And were there no Radical votes cast at the precincts along this road?" I asked.

"Only five between Covington and Crittenden, and they had better have moved from the country than have done it."

"Then, gentlemen, you do not seem to think there is much prospect of a speedy settlement of our troubles growing out of the late war," I remarked.

"Why, I don't see how we can settle anything by success in the coming election," replied Mr. W. "We cannot and will not consent to take the Southern States, and leave them as the Radicals now have fixed them up. To do that would be an acknowledgment that they were in the right, and I know our Kentucky people well enough to say for them that they prefer war to making any such concession. We must undo everything that the Yankees have done; if we do not, we might just as well not go into the election at all; and to do this we may have to fight, but we are ready for that. We won't make war on the Stars and Stripes this time. We will make war on the d—d Radicals, and I think in this the Northern Democracy will aid us."

I rode up to the Union House in Florence, got a drink of water, and sat down for a rest in the shade, near the bar-room, which is a little building detached from the hotel. Florence is a historical place, having been the advance post of the rebel army, under E. KIRBY SMITH, in 1862. While I sat there I was regaled by an intellectual conversation between a party of women, as to the relative merits and demerits of the "nigger."

"A nigger is a nigger," said one, "I don't care how much white blood he has in him; and he's got to keep a nigger's place while he's around me. There's Mrs. G—— who has a white nigger, an' it seems to me 's if she treated him just like he was white."

"No, she don't, neither," replied another; "that nigger eats and stays with the other niggers, if he is white. For my part I ain't any use for such, and if I had my way they would not stay round here very long. But some people allus will be fools. I'd let the lazy things starve, only them as I'd keep to do my housework. I would."

"I wish to God they was all dead, the dirty, sassy things," said another. "I hit old MARTHA with the tongs the other day, and she made as much fuss about it as if she wasn't a nigger."

Sympathizing with the tender damsels, I mounted my horse and rode out on the Burlington pike, which branches off to the left hand from Florence, running almost westward. About two miles from Florence I dismounted, took out my note-book and began writing up the conversation of the morning. While thus engaged, an old negro man came by, going toward Florence.

"Well, uncle," I asked, "why are you not at work this morning?"

"Lord bress you, mas'r, I'se jist gwine to town an' right back to work agin."

"Well, uncle, you need not be afraid of me; I don't care whether you work or not; I live in Ohio. But have you any Kuklux over here?"

"Dunno what dem is, mas'r."

"Why, they are ghosts of dead men who ride out at night to kill darkeys."

"Bress God, I never saw dem; fur I nebber goes out at night. Mas'r —— tole me dat if I run out at night he make me leab de place shuan, an' I stays dar."

"How much pay do you get, uncle?"

"I doesn't get nuffin. Mas'r says he took care ob me when I was a slave and couldn't take care ob myself, an now he jus keep me for dese clothes an what I eat."

Judging from the style of his clothes, they resembled Nasby's description of the quality of uniform worn by the Confederate soldiers, "principally of holes, with a few rags hangin' round 'em."

"Do you ever think anything of voting?"

"Lord, no, mas'r. Ole mas'r says when de niggers go to votin he's gwine in to kill every one ob em. No, Sir, I don't want any vote;" and with this the old man trudged on.

Burlington is the county seat of Boone County, and is about the size of "Nasby's Confederate X Roads," and I should think very much resembles it. I here learned from a gentleman (who, by the way, informed me that he had been a consistent rebel and was one yet, intending to vote for SEYMOUR and BLAIR) that this county had given nearly a thousand volunteers to the Southern army, but mighty few to the Yankees. Said he:

"They drafted the county in 1864 for 900 men, and as those who were here had not much chance to get away they would have taken them, but the county bought out."

"How did they buy out?" I asked.

"When the draft was made the county had but little money, but eight good staunch rebel citizens went to the banks in Covington and borrowed $150,000, and loaned it to the county, and with this money our drafted men, who were not absent in the Confederate army, were bought off."

"I suppose the people rallied at once and paid back the $150,000?"

"No, they did not," he answered. "The county paid back all but about $65,000. Then the war ended and the Democrats carried the State, and the county officers never made any further assessment to pay off the balance of the amount. About two years ago the Legislature passed a law authorizing the collection of a special tax for the purpose, from all persons who were in favor of buying out of the draft, but the law was hardly passed before nearly every citizen of the county rushed in to file their evidence that they were not in favor of it; and the result is that no such tax has ever been paid, and I don't think it will, although the parties are now instituting suits against the county for it."

"Do you think it ought to be paid?" I asked.

"Other people can do as they please, but I will never pay one dollar while I can help it."

I left this gentleman to find the headquarters of the Democracy, the bar-room, where I found about a dozen of the faithful assembled, engaged in a lively discussion of the "political situation." Conversation lagged upon my entrance; but I revived it at once by inviting the whole party to join me in the general health of all—after which the subject was taken up where it was left off. Said a young man who seemed to be the recognized leader of the party:

"Kuklux are a failure unless the organization is perfect, and intended for work. This society here is nothing—it don't mean anything, it does nothing. We must make ourselves felt. If the people are going to play neutrality cowardice again as they did in 1861, I am not going to move a foot."

"Why, you know, somebody must move first, and our Democratic friends in the North expect us to take the initiative, and they will follow us," said another of the party.

"D—n the Northern Democrats," said the first speaker; "didn't they promise us a hundred thousand men in 1861, and when we started the fight they didn't give us a man. While we were away in the army fighting, these sneaking cowards remained passive, waiting to see which side would win, and then embrace it. Why, d—n them, ain't they all the time praising the Yankee soldiers?"

When the conversation turned upon other matters I left them, mounted my horse and started back toward Florence and Crittenden. I spent the night with a wealthy old gentleman, who informed me that he was a wealthy man in 1861 and 1862, and would have remained so up to to-day had it not been for LINCOLN's Emancipation Proclamation.

"How many negroes did you own?" I inquired of him.

"I only owned nine," he answered, "and I got part of them in as substitutes, so that I only lost about $5,000."

"Well," I remarked, "I don't know whether a five-thousand-dollar loss would have changed my convictions or not, but I don't think it would."

"It wasn't the pecuniary loss that hurt me. The truth is, I had, all my life, been accustomed to have some one call me master, and I can't get along without it now. But I never have believed that Mr. LINCOLN, or his Government, had any right to take our negroes from us, either by military proclamation or legislative enactments, and I believe that the abolition of slavery was a violation of law—the taking of private property without compensation, (nothing less than stealing, in fact,) and if I wasn't satisfied that the Democratic Party, if successful, will restore this property to us, I would be in favor of another fight to-morrow; and I don't know but that I would anyway. Why, G—d d—n such men as BRAMLETTE and ROUSSEAU; they helped bring us into this condition—urged the abolition of slavery in this State, and carried it at the point of their bayonets, and now they turn around and try to curry favor with us. D—n them, they can never be anything in Kentucky, and they need not expect to be."

"But, Sir, nearly all the late Union men are with you now," said I.

"Yes we know they are, d—n them, but what use are they to us. All they are they made out of our misfortunes; they helped old LINCOLN and his thieves ruin us, that they might get reputation, power and spoil; and now they fall down at our feet and ask us to forgive them for it, but, thank God, the people of Kentucky know them, and they will always occupy back seats in this State."

"It seems to me that the Northern Democracy did the same thing during the war. What would you do with them if SEYMOUR and BLAIR are elected?"

"Do with them," he replied; "why, d—n them, we would put them in the only position nature qualified them to fill—the position they occupied before the war. We would put them under the table and feed them on the crumbs and leavings. We don't blame them half as much as we do our home-made Yankees. In the North the Democracy always followed leaders, and those leaders were Southern men. When the war came they were cut off from their leaders, and either fell in under the Radicals or stood still and acquiesced in the action of the Lincoln Government. They are not much to blame, because they hadn't sense enough to know what to do."

"What do you think ought to be done with the Radicals in case of a Democratic victory in the coming election?"

"Sir, they are all traitors to the Constitution, and if Mr. SEYMOUR does his duty he will arrest and hang for treason every Radical member of Congress. When the Radical State Governments are set aside in the Southern States these fellows cannot claim to be their representative; and if they do, they will be arrested as traitors and usurpers, and, I think, justly convicted of treason against the States, and hung for it."

"And when will peace come, then?" I asked.

"Just when the South is placed back where she was in 1860, with all her rights restored and her losses compensated."

"Do you believe Mr. SEYMOUR will be elected?"

"As much as I believe that I live."

I left the old gentleman next morning and pursued my way toward Williamstown. On the road, just before reaching Crittenden, I overtook a gentleman on horseback, who informed me that he lived in Grant County. I found him very reserved upon political subjects, and finally asked him if he had been in the war. He replied that he had not, and was now glad of it.

"Did you sympathize with the cause of your country in this great struggle?" I asked.

"Stranger," said he, "let me ask you where you live, and where you was during the war?"

"I live in Ohio, and was in the Union army during the war," I answered.

"What side in politics do you favor?"

"I am a Republican."

"And so am I," said he. "I was a Union man during the war, and am a Union man to-day. I am a workingman, and when the war began I could see nothing in rebellion that would induce me to commit treason. But I don't say this to everybody."

"Have the late rebels molested the Union people around where you live?"

"Not yet," he answered. "A good many Democrats were personal friends of BAKER, and they voted for him, and that rather saves the Union men here; but if SEYMOUR is elected I hear the Republicans will have to leave Grant County."

"Would you have any objection to giving me the names of men who make such threats?"

"Yes, sir, I would. If I should tell any names, and it was found out that I told them, I would leave Kentucky a great deal quicker than I could go out on any of the roads traveled by living men."

Crittenden is another "Confederate X Roads" town, and as it was late I pushed on through the town, and Walton, to Williamstown, without having any special conversation with any one. I observed one thing peculiar. At every country tavern or drinking place there was assembled quite a large number of young and middle-aged men, who seemed to have nothing to do but drink, chew tobacco and swear at Radicals.

It was late when I reached Williamstown, and as I did not stay over night there, I had but little time for conversation with the people; but I saw the town at a glance—in fact, it is not claimed to be the largest place in Kentucky, although the county seat of Grant County.

Having spent the night in the country with a friend, I returned Wednesday afternoon to Williamstown, hitched my horse, and, as usual, sought the largest crowd, which I found assembled near a rum-mill. The conversation was on horses when I came up; next it turned upon negroes as slaves and freemen.

"One of our old negroes came back home last night and begged us to take him back," said a young man of about twenty-two; "but we told him to git."

"I don't think he's to blame," said another, "he was coaxed off by the Yankees, and didn't know any better." I would have set him to work, and made him make up lost time."

"I wouldn't," said the first speaker; "if he was dying of starvation I wouldn't give him a piece of corn bread. If he is hungry, let him stay with his Yankee friends; he's as good as they are."

"I agree with you there," put in a fresh speaker. "I wish I had the power, I would make every d—d Yankee marry a nigger."

"If I had my way," said another, "I would d—d soon get rid of both Yankees and niggers."

"Well, just wait till after the November election, BILL, and you can have your way; but I warn you not to trouble any of our old niggers, for I think we'll take them back and place a cash value upon them then," rather hopefully remarked another.

"Boys," said an elderly gentleman, "you may have something more to do than hunt up your old negroes then. If we carry the election, you may prepare to rally round the standard of Gen. BLAIR. You will have something else to do besides laying around here doing nothing. BLAIR's election means a fight; we have selected him upon his letter; that letter is a declaration of war if he is elected, and Kentucky will be expected to furnish at least one hundred thousand men."

"And she can furnish them, too, without a draft," replied the first speaker.

"I am mighty glad to hear of old THAD. STEVENS' death," continued the first speaker; "and if old BROWNLOW and BEN. BUTLER were in hell with him, I could throw up my hat for joy, but, d—d them, they just live on."

"BROWNLOW may wink out yet before he expects to," said a new arrival, who had only heard the last sentence above; "Senator —— told a gentleman in my hearing that —— told him at the New-York Convention, that he intended to kill BROWNLOW on sight, and —— will do whatever he says he will."

"I hope he will see him soon, then."

In reply to a suggestion that the rebellion was a failure, one said: "But if the Yankees did get most of the territory, I am sure the rebellion was a success in Kentucky; nobody can deny that."

"I don't know how it's a success," said another, "with a Yankee nigger bureau fastened upon us, and Yankee soldiers and tax-gatherers all over the State."

"Well, we have the State officers, and we can keep them, and it was just about as healthy for Yankees in the Confederacy as it is here."

On the way back to Florence I stopped over night with a farmer. I found at his house several gentlemen and ladies, evidently visitors. After tea I devoted myself to the farmer, and found him a gentleman of intelligence, and a very earnest supporter of the Democratic nominees. I asked him what his views had been upon the question of secession.

"They were against it," he replied, "The South had no right to attempt to set up an independent Government within the United States, and were guilty of a crime in forcibly attempting it. I was opposed to secession, and as long as there was any Government I was in favor of it; but when LINCOLN attempted to abolish slavery, to destroy the rights of the States in violation of the Constitution, then I saw that neither party were respecting it; that the constitutional Government was destroyed, and at once my sympathies and support were given to my friends—the Southern people. They were in a fight, and I wanted to see them win it."

"Why, Mr. ——!" ejaculated one of the ladies, "I thought you went to Cincinnati in 1862, and brought out information to Gen. SMITH. I know they gave you a pass as a Union man, but I thought you were with us all the time."

"And so I was; but I always loved the old Constitution, and I love it yet. What I now want is to get the Government back upon it, and then we are safe."

"What course do you think is best to pursue to get back upon the Constitution?" I asked.

"There is but one course, Sir, and that is pointed out by Gen. BLAIR in his letter to Mr. BRODHEAD. These carpet-bag State Governments have been forced upon the Southern people by a revolutionary Congress, without a shadow of law, which leaves their acts void, and they should be set aside, by force, if they won't voluntarily abdicate, and the old States, as they existed in 1860, started into operation again."

"But, then, only a portion of the wrong you charge upon Mr. LINCOLN and Congress will be undone. How about the rest?" I asked.

"Treat every wrong in the same way. Slavery is not abolished by any law—it was done by force. Remove that force and the right is revived, and every man owns again the negroes that were taken from him, and has but to take them into his possession. Mr. LINCOLN had the right, under the Constitution, to send an army to suppress the revolution, but that army could do nothing beyond enforcing the general laws of the United States, and seeing that no resistance was offered to their execution. The States remained intact, and every act done by Mr. LINCOLN with his army, beyond the dispersion of the revolutionary army, was unconstitutional and void; was, in fact, a usurpation and a crime, and every soldier in his army was a criminal—a traitor, and deserved punishment with death. But the wrong was done, and we want a remedy, and we only find it undoing everything that has been done by the Federal Government since 1861. Slavery in Kentucky was abolished by such scoundrels as ROUSSEAU and BRAMLETTE, and not by the people of the State. If we succeed in the contest we will undo their work, too."

"But suppose the people of the North should object to such a course, then what?"

"We would be carrying out the supreme law of the land, and if they attempted resistance it would be treason, and we would soon take that out of them. We would then have the army and navy. GRANT could be put under arrest if he refused to obey, to the letter, the President's orders, and if the other Federal Generals refused to obey orders, their places could be supplied with better men from the South, who would obey orders."

"And have you no fears that the Senate will stand in the way in that work?"

"What can the Senate do? If the negro governments are dispersed, it will vacate the seats of the Senators from those States, and when we have started the old State Governments they can send Senators there, and we will have a majority."

"But suppose the Senate won't admit them to seats?" I queried.

"The President can settle that. He can call together the newly-elected Senators, and those from the North who take a constitutional view of this question, and they being a majority of the whole, can let the Radicals in or not as they please."

This idea seems to be the prevailing one among the Democrats in every place I have visited in this State. None of them seem to care anything about the platform of principles adopted at New-York; they only see FRANK BLAIR's letter, and they all seem determined to urge its practical adoption.

Upon my return to Covington next day, I met an ex-Confederate officer recently from Georgia. He said he had come to Kentucky to find a home for his father and mother, as he regarded it the only free State in the Union, but that he was so much encouraged by what he had heard since he came in the State, that he thought he would wait until November, in hope that Georgia might, too, become free. I agreed with him in the hope, and left him, to take the afternoon stage from Newport for Alexandria.

The ride from Newport to Alexandria was a very pleasant one, the stage being well filled with gentlemen and ladies. I soon got into conversation with an attorney from Newport, who reiterated the ideas advanced by the gentleman with whom I spent the preceding night, with this difference: He believes that secession was a crime, but that those who fought for it had been pardoned and amnestied, by which not only the penalty of the law was stayed, but the crime itself was put away, and the great rebel now stood before the law as innocent of any taint of crime as if no war had occurred.

I was somewhat astonished to learn from a reliable source, while on this trip, that when JOHN MORGAN made his escape, or, to use his words, "was bribed out," he did not cross the river below Cincinnati, as was reported, but above the city, and had passed through Campbell County. "Murder always will out," and the lesser crimes, too; so we may reasonably hope that time will reveal who the "influential persons" were who were the chief instruments in effecting this bribery. At Murfreesboro, Tenn., it is well understood, and not denied, that MORGAN's Democratic friends in Ohio and Kentucky paid a large sum of money for his release, and that somebody else did the digging.

To go further into the details of the different conversations which I had with different people, and which I overheard, would only be a repetition of what I have already written.

The sight of the stage upon which I was to return to Cincinnati was a welcome one, on Saturday morning, and I was soon being whirled over the pike toward "God's country." Seated next to me was an Episcopal clergyman, recently from Virginia. As we neared Newport I pointed out to the earthworks on the hill and said:

"There are the fortifications we built in 1862 to defend the people of Newport and Covington from their friends."

"Yes, and you did it successfully," he replied; "but if SEYMOUR is elected we will try the thing over again, and perhaps the result will not be so favorable to your side."

As a summary of what I saw and heard in Kentucky, I can only say, that if the people over there mean anything at all by their talk, they mean fight, and, in the event of a Democratic victory, will inaugurate it at once. They seem to be desperate over the loss of slavery and political power in the nation, and they now feel like doing what they did not in 1861, going into the fight as a State as well as individuals.

Miss Menken and Her Poems.

From the London Star, Aug. 14.

The death of Miss ADAH ISAACS MENKEN in Paris will attach peculiar interest to a volume of semi-religious poems in the press, which will be published in a few days under the title of *Infelicia*, and dedicated by special permission to Mr. CHARLES DICKENS. In the meantime it may not be uninteresting to quote the letter from Mr. DICKENS which is prefixed to the volume of poems we have just alluded to:

GADS HILL-PLACE,
HIGHAM-BY-ROCHESTER, Kent,
Monday, Oct. 21, 1867.

DEAR MISS MENKEN: I shall have great pleasure in accepting your dedication. I thank you for your portrait as a highly remarkable specimen of photography. I also thank you for the verses inclosed in your note. Many such inclosures come to me, but few so pathetically written, and fewer still so modestly sent. Faithfully yours,

CHARLES DICKENS.

The poems to which a *fac simile* copy of this letter acts as a kind of preface are about thirty in number. The first poem in the book is called "Resurgam," and it may not be inappropriate at the present time to quote the following passage:

"Why did I die?
O love! I waited—I waited years and years ago.
Once the blaze of a far-off edge of living Love crept up my horizon, and promised a new moon of poesy.
A soul's full life!
A soul's full love!
And promised that my voice should ring trancing shivers of rapt melody down the grooves of this dumb earth.
And promised that echoes should vibrate along the purple spheres of unfathomable seas, to the soundless folds of the clouds.
And promised that I should know the sweet sisterhood of the stars.
Promised that I should live with the crooked moon in her eternal beauty.
But a midnight swooped down to bridegroom the day.
The blazing sphynx of that far off, echoless promise, shrank into a drowsy shroud that mocked the crying stars of my soul's unuttered song.
And so I died.
Died this uncoffined and unburied death,
Died alone in the young May night,
Died with my fingers grasping the white throat of many a prayer."

One poem, called "Judith," with a quotation from "Revelations," under its title, has the following passages:

"Stand back, ye Philistines!
Practice what ye preach to me;
I heed ye not, for I know ye all.
Ye are living, burning lies, and profanation to the garments which with stately steps ye sweep your marble palaces.
* * * * * * *
Stand back!
I am no Magdalene waiting to kiss the hem of your garment."

Another poem is an avowed imitation of OSSIAN. Most of the titles are sad or Biblical, and two or three prose "fragments" form part of the volume.

Visit to the Widow of President Polk.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Press & Times, Aug. 20.

Yesterday the National Teachers' Association, through Ex-Gov. FOOTE, of Mississippi, were invited by Mrs. President POLK to visit the house of the illustrious gentleman and patriot who had been her husband. The Association accepted the invitation, and paid their respects to the lady at 5:30 o'clock. There were in the parlor with Mrs. POLK, Mrs. S. FALL and Miss GARDINER. The visitors were introduced by Gov. FOOTE. Mrs. POLK was exceedingly gracious and usually polite. She said she was very glad to be visited by so illustrious an association, the real benefactors of the human race. She is a very quiet, unassuming lady, as full of grace and elegance as of years. The members of the association remained in the house and around the grounds for about an hour, and then retired.

Two Young Ladies Drowned.

From the Hamilton (Ont.) Times, Aug. 20.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. THOMPSON, an employe at the Great Western Locomotive Works, who resides on Mary-street, started for a sail on the bay with a family party, which included his wife and four daughters, a son, Mrs. ROBERT YEARSLEY, residing on Hughson-street, with her daughter, and Miss CATHARINE GOUGH. The company embarked on a yacht at Mr. BASTIEN's boat-house, and first steered their course to Rock Bay, where they landed and partook of dinner. Again setting sail, they reached Burlington Beach early in the afternoon, where they landed to spend a few hours in strolling on the sands.

The party while thus engaged became divided up, and Miss ANNIE THOMPSON, aged 22 years, and Miss AUGUSTA YEARSLEY, aged about 15, having sought a retired spot, proceeded to enjoy a bath in the lake. Miss YEARSLEY entered the water first, and had waded only a few feet from the shore when she suddenly got beyond her depth. Throwing up her arms, she gave a loud scream and immediately sunk beneath the surface. Miss THOMPSON sprang forward to her assistance, and reaching the deep water, shared the same fate. The occurrence was observed by others of the party, and speedily WILLIAM THOMPSON and Miss GOUGH reached the spot, and both rushed into the water to rescue the drowning girls both placing their own lives in imminent peril. Young THOMPSON succeeded in securing the body of his sister and drawing it from the water; but it is probable that if timely assistance had not been given by others who had arrived at the scene, that both he and Miss GOUGH would have been also drowned. After a boat had been procured, the body of Miss YEARSLEY was recovered.

The Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, Aug. 22.

For some time past rumors which have gradually assumed definite form have been in circulation affecting the credit of this Company. The facts in the case, as nearly as we can learn from the best authority, are these: Some few weeks ago Superintendent of Insurance BARNES, of Albany, called upon the Company for a statement of its affairs. This the Company could not furnish, as they knew, if furnished, he would close the State of New-York against them, which would virtually kill the Company. Hence a committee was appointed to confer with Mr. BARNES, and the result of the conference was that the directors decided to call for a contribution of twenty-five per cent. from the stockholders with a view to sustaining the Company, this additional money to be repaid with six per cent. interest in case the Company kept on and made money. But last Saturday it was voted at a subsequent meeting of the directors to refund this money, part of which was paid in and notes given for the rest, and to call a stockholders' meeting on the 28th, as previously stated. It is probable that when the debts of the Company are paid there will not be a large dividend for the stockholders. The Company was chartered in May, 1866, with a capital of $500,000, and one year ago its stock was worth in market $125 per share. A dividend was paid last Fall of ten per cent. Lately the stock has sold down to a very small figure. The cause of the failure of the Company was doubtless inexperience and want of care on the part of agents in taking bad risks.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE THEATRE FRACAS.

Release of two of the Prisoners on Bail—The Case taken before Judge Barnard on Certiorari.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Court-room at the Jefferson Market Police Court was again crowded with spectators, attracted by the expected examination in the case of the Deputy Sheriffs involved in the shooting affray at the Broadway Theatre on Monday evening. A number of the attaches of the theatre and of the Sheriff's office were in attendance as witnesses, also Mr. WM. F. HOWE as counsel for the prisoners, and Mr. W. C. TRAPHAGEN for the theatre. It was expected that the District Attorney would be represented, but none of the deputies of his office were present.

An informal consultation was held between the Counsel, which resulted in the admission to bail of JAMES WARD and THOMAS QUINN, two of the prisoners, in bonds of $5,000 each, to appear for examination, Mr. J. SMITH becoming surety for both. The prisoners came into court looking none the worse for their short-lived detention, but none the less eagerly signed the bonds that terminated it.

A pause then ensued in the proceedings, caused by waiting for the production of a certificate as to the condition of the wounded, Justice SHANDLEY refusing to proceed further in the matter without authentic information that the injured persons were out of danger.

At four o'clock Mr. THOMAS A. BANKER, who had gone to the City Hospital, returned with a report that the boy LESLIE CHAMBERLAN, was improving rapidly but that there was still danger that inflamation might set in, which would possibly prove fatal. STEPHEN WILSON was doing well, and in no danger, but under the circumstances Dr. WAINWRIGHT declined to alter the terms of the certificate he had given, and which was published yesterday morning.

Immediately after the presentation of the report, and before any further proceedings were taken, Mr. HOWE served Justice SHANDLEY with a writ of *certiorari*, issued by Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, yesterday. At the same time JAMES E. COULTER, Warden of the City Prison, was served with a writ of *habeas corpus*, in behalf of all the prisoners. Both writs were made returnable before Judge BARNARD, sitting at Chambers, at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and have the effect of removing the case entirely from the jurisdiction of Justice SHANDLEY.

In formally answering the complaint of felonious assault, JAMES WARD answered that he is 26 years of age; is a native of New-York; that he resides at No. 463 Third-avenue; is a special Deputy Sheriff, and that he is not guilty and will establish his innocence at the proper time. THOMAS QUINN answered that he is 27 years of age, a native of Ireland; that he lives at No. 357 East Thirty-first-street; is a special Deputy Sheriff, and as to the charge against him replied in the same words that WARD had used.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

The Executors of Daniel E. Devlin Present a Claim of $334,000 Against the County.

A regular session of the Board of Audit was held yesterday, Auditors MARTINDALE, DEPEW and STEWART in the chair.

The claim of the estate of DANIEL E. DEVLIN, Ex-Chamberlain, which was set down for yesterday, was called, and RICHARD O'GORMAN, Corporation Counsel, appeared in behalf of the City, and Ex-Judge BOSWORTH for the claimants.

The claim is for $334,000, alleged to have been due to DANIEL E. DEVLIN for commissions on moneys received and paid out by him while acting as Chamberlain and *ex officio* County Treasurer of the City of New-York. It appears that during the life of Mr. DEVLIN, and while occupying the office of Chamberlain, he was not aware of the rights to which he was entitled, in the way of percentage on the moneys passing through his hands, but since his death his executors have made the discovery, and are now presenting the claim in behalf of the estate. They base the claim on an act of the Legislature, passed in 1830, providing that County Treasurers shall receive one per cent. of all moneys received and paid out by them, together with another act which makes the City Chamberlain of New-York *ex officio* County Treasurer. Mr. DEVLIN was City Chamberlain during the years 1861-2-3 and 4, during which time the records show that he received and paid out $33,739,726 06.

The claimants called Mr. WATSON and Mr. ROCKWELL, clerks in the City Chamberlain's office, to prove the receipts and payments in that office during Mr. DEVLIN's administration.

Mr. O'GORMAN then asked for a postponement of the further hearing of the case on account of the absence of an important witness for the defence. The request was granted, and the hearing postponed till 12 M. on Friday.

ANOTHER HEAVY CLAIM.

The next claim presented was that of WM. MCKEAG for $150,000 for attorney's fees in prosecuting liquor dealers by direction of the Board of Excise Commissioners who came into power in 1857. The number of suits prosecuted by claimant was 14,900, of which between 7,000 and 8,000 were put at issue. ROBERT D. HOLMES, counsel for claimant, stated that the legal fees in these suits would amount to $400,000 or over, but the claimant had, by the advice of the Excise Commissioners who employed him, deducted a large amount from this sum.

Mr. HASKETT, one of the Excise Commissioners, testified to the appointment of claimant as the attorney of the Board to prosecute violators of the Excise law.

Mr. DEAN, for a defence to the claim, maintained that there was no law authorizing claimant to make his fees as attorney for the Excise Commissioners a county charge.

The decision of the claim was reserved, and the Board adjourned to Friday next.

Entertainment at the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.

On the afternoon of yesterday an event took place which should cheer the hearts of charitable people. The unfortunate inmates of the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island were delighted and amused by a visit from Hooley's Minstrels, of Brooklyn, who gave them a grand concert. Messrs. BELL and BOWEN, (the latter the President,) of the Commission of Public Charities and Correction, were present, and had authorized their Warden at that institution, Mr. JAMES W. SMYTHE, to prepare for the advent of the benevolent troupe. The result was that a neat little stage, with painted paper side scenes, was erected in Pavilion B, and as neat a little theatre made as circumstances would permit.

Something like 500 of the inmates of the hospital were seated in the amphitheatre thus formed. With them, and seated side by side, were the Wardens of the other institutions on the Island, the Commissioners, BELL and BOWEN, referred to above, and many ladies, friends of these officials, attracted by the truly benevolent act now in process of completion. It would take hours and much more space than our columns can spare to individualize the emotions which were excited in the breasts of those poor 500 lunatics by the sweet sounds and the laughable performances which were presented to them by this admirable troupe. Among the number we noticed some who were overcome to tears by the pathos of "Evangeline," sung by GEORGE LESLIE, and we know, by the roars of genuine laughter, that all of those who are usually considered unimpressible by anything save their own fancies, did thoroughly understand and appreciate ARCHY HUGHES' *Paudeen McFadden*. To individualize would consume too great a space, but we must remark that when Mr. C. F. SHATTUCK sung his pathetic song, a quiet fell upon these excitable lunatics that was something marvelous. They revived again to the highest exhibition of mirth when Mr. ARCHY HUGHES gave them "Georgia's Choice," and finally found themselves speculating on "*time*" and its accompaniments, when little STEEVIE ROGERS gave them his famous clog-dance.

It is an interesting study to observe the various phases of pleasure which the different degrees of insanity receive from such an exhibition. On the whole it is highly favorable. Mania, *pur et simple*, has been known to be cured by music, and there can be no doubt that the influence exercised on the minds of the poor lunatics at Blackwell's Island by this concert is decidedly and emphatically for the best. DAVE REED astonished them by his artistic "drum" solo on the bones, and Mr. H. RONCONI made them feel as if in a fancy fair by his artistic rendering of the "Carnival of Venice" on the clarionet. JOHNNY MULLIGAN and JIMMY GLENN must be mentioned, but it is only to tell how the sad and silent were awakened to mirth by their artistic fun. The other members of the troupe were equally deserving of praise in their particular *roles*. The occasion was one long to be remembered, not only by the inmates of the Asylum and its officers, but by those who think that "a little thing showeth the way to good." Hooley's Minstrels deserve honor for their benevolent deed, and we say unto other of our theatricals, "Go and do likewise."

LA CROSSE.

The Game at the Capitoline Grounds Yesterday.

The Indian game of La Crosse was played yesterday at the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, by twenty-four gentlemen, recently arrived from Canada. The game is a great favorite among the Canadian Indians, and being introduced into Montreal, speedily became as popular there as base ball is in the States. It is common for the La Crosse Clubs of Canada to match themselves against the Indians, when the game becomes unusually exciting, each party striving for the victory with all the energy they are masters of. In these contests the Indians are not always victorious. Recently it was thought that if introduced into the States it would become popular, and with this idea a club was formed called the "Dominion," consisting of twenty-four members, selected from most of the clubs in Montreal. The following are the names of the members: BECKET, MCBRIDE, HILL, STENHOUSE, YOUNG, MOIR, BRINDLEY, ROBINSON, MASSEY, HARPER, GRAHAM, BENN, HORSNELL, THOMSON, FERGUSON, J. THORN, EAGER, ISAACSON, WHEELER, COLDER, CUNNINGHAM, A. THORN, ARMSTRONG, and HYDE.

HOW THE GAME IS PLAYED.

Two red flags on posts six feet high and six feet apart are placed at one end of the ground, and two blue flags on similar posts are placed 180 yards distant from the red flags. The players then choose their sides, twelve on each is the usual number. They are each provided with an instrument about four feet long, formed of hickory, and crooked at the top. Across this crook is stretched catgut, so that it somewhat resembles a racket club, but has a much longer handle. The ball is formed of spongy India rubber, and is about two inches in diameter. In front of the flag-staffs are placed goal-keepers, whose duty it is to prevent the ball being driven between the flag-staffs. They are assisted by a "point" and "cover point." Another man is placed midway between the two goals, called the "centre," and another near the opposite goal called "home." The others are known as "fielders." The ball being placed on the ground between the two "facers," midway of the two goals, the Captain gives the word, and each "facer" endeavors to hurl the ball toward his own goal. The game is won when either party succeeds in driving the ball between the two flag-staffs guarded by his opponents. It must, however, be driven fairly between them, not over them, nor can it be driven through from behind. The ball may be struck or stopped by the player with his bat or with any part of his person, his hands excepted. To the goal-keeper no such restriction applies. He may catch the ball in his hands if he feels so disposed. This is seldom done, however.

THE GAME YESTERDAY.

The game commenced about 3 o'clock. The players, who are all young men of light weight but muscular physique, were dressed in grey knickerbockers, brown hose, white shirts, and moccassins. Twelve of them wore red scarfs, and the other twelve blue. Having taken their stations, the reds chose Messrs. STEWART and BRAZIER for their umpires, and the Blues Messrs. LESLIE and LAFRONAYE. Mr. JOHN M. ISAACSON acted as Captain. The ball, having been started by the "facers," soon circulated freely about the grounds. It would be impossible to follow the game through its various changes and phases. At one moment the ball approaches the blue flags only to be stopped by the goal-keeper and hurled back to the centre of the ground. Then it is surrounded by half a dozen men, fierce blows are struck, heels are tripped up, and many a player finds himself suddenly seated on the grass. Notwithstanding the apparent fierceness of the contest, however, injuries are seldom, it is asserted, sustained by the players. Numerous "dodges" are practiced by each side to delude their adversaries. A common one is to carry the ball on their bats and when closely pursued to throw it over their opponents' heads, or to throw it in the air, and when their adversaries have swept past to catch it again. Four games were played yesterday. The first occupied 23 minutes, and was won by the Blues, the ball being put through the flags by Sir ROBERT GRAHAM. The second game occupied 30 minutes; the third 17 minutes. Both were won by the Reds, the ball being put through the flags by Mr. ROBINSON in both games. The fourth game was also won by the Reds. It occupied but three minutes, Mr. STENHOUSE putting the ball through the flags. This concluded the games for the day. It was generally admitted by those present that the players showed great quickness, endurance and speed, all of which qualities are absolutely necessary, the last especially, for those who would play La Crosse.

The attendance on the grounds yesterday was very limited. The Club will play again on Friday afternoon at the Union Grounds, Brooklyn.

Base Ball.

The Union (Haymakers) Club, of Lansingburg, comprising a numerous party, proceeded yesterday to play the Mutual Club before several thousand spectators, and were badly beaten, as the following score will show. Every catch in the field was first-class, and the batting of the Mutuals was terrific. Fourteen runs in the third inning virtually decided the contest, nevertheless the damaged Unions changed places and played finely to the end. CRAVER's catching was the best we have seen in a long time, and until he was injured was so close and sharp as to elicit cheers from the crowd.

UNION.	O.	R.	MUTUAL.	O.	R.
Craver, c.	4	1	McMahon, l. f.	2	3
Ward, 2d b.	4	1	Dockney, c.	4	4
Davis, c. f.	2	3	Wolters, p.	3	4
McAtee, s. s.	1	2	Pike, 1st b.	3	2
Flynn, r. f.	3	1	Galvin, c. f.	2	4
M. King, 1st b.	1	2	Stockman, s. s.	4	3
Enright, p.	5	0	Devyr, 3d b.	3	4
S. King, l. f.	3	0	Swandell, r. f.	3	4
Bouker, 3d b.	4	0	Fianly, 2d b.	3	4
Totals	27	10	Totals	27	32

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Union	1	1	3	3	0	1	0	0	1—10
Mutual	0	6	14	2	4	5	0	0	1—32

HOME RUNS—Devyr, 1.
FLY CATCHES—Union, 11; Mutual, 17.
FOUL BOUND CATCHES—Union, 2; Mutual, 3.
CATCHES ON STRIKES—Union, 1; Mutual, 1.
DOUBLE PLAYS—Craver and Ward, 1.
UMPIRE—Mr. Walker, of the Active Club of New-York.
SCORERS—Messrs. Scofield and Hunt.
TIME OF GAME—Three hours.

To-day they play the Atlantics at Union Grounds.

The Arctic *vs.* Amitys will play a match game of base ball on Saturday, Sept. 5, 1868, at Mount Morris. Game called at 3:30 o'clock.

Two Men Found in Possession of Stolen Property and Held for Trial.

On the 18th inst., as Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER was riding on a Greene-street car, he had his pocket picked by a woman sitting near him, who obtained possession of three $5,000 Government gold certificates and one for $1,000. The fact of the loss was duly advertised, and a reward offered for the recovery of the certificates and the arrest of the thieves. Detective VAUGHN was also notified and placed on the alert. He was busily engaged in working up the case when a telegram was received by Superintendent KENNEDY from the Chief of the Buffalo Police, Mr. REYNOLDS, to the effect that three men named GEORGE CLARKE, JAMES RAY and MOSES LEE had been arrested on suspicion of having stolen a $1,000 Government gold certificate. The accused were found endeavoring to negotiate the sale of the certificate, and were arrested, as they could give no proper account of themselves. Detective VAUGHN was immediately dispatched to Buffalo, where he arrived on Saturday, and identified the prisoners as well known New-York thieves, and recovered from them two of the missing $5,000 certificates, thus leaving only one $5,000 certificate not yet recovered.

The prisoners were brought on to New-York yesterday morning in charge of Detective VAUGHN, and arraigned before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Court. CLARKE and RAY were held for trial, LEE being discharged, as there was no evidence to show that he knew the property to have been stolen. The Buffalo Police deserve credit for this timely arrest.

Police Trials.

Commissioners ACTON, BRENNAN and MANIERRE heard complaints yesterday against 100 policemen. The charges were all preferred by superior officers against subordinates for neglect of duty or violation of the rules of the Department.

INTOXICATION.

PATRICK RYAN, patrolman, of the Tenth Precinct, was charged with intoxication while on duty by Sergts. WEED and WEMYSS. RYAN said that he never drank liquor, and brought a physician who had given him cholera mixture on several occasions, but could not fix the time. RYAN then developed another theory, that subsequently to swallowing the cholera mixture he met a fireman, who had an animosity toward him, but this did not prevent RYAN from accepting a dose which from its effects he concluded must have been drugged. The excuse, except that it had two branches, was by no means novel, and did not seem to produce a very favorable effect on the Commissioners, Mr. ACTON remarking that if a policeman

did not know enough not to be drugged in that way he was not fit to be a watchman for the public.

The cases generally were of little public interest. The next trials will take place on the 9th of September.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

SUSPECTED PERSONS.

Officer EDWARD J. BUCKLEY, of the Forty-second (Brooklyn) Precinct, arrested CHAS. THORN and JOHN CONNOR at a late hour on Tuesday night, as he was passing through a down-town street, as he suspected them to be burglars on the look out for a "crib." When the prisoners were searched this suspicion was confirmed by the discovery of a "jimmy" concealed on the person of one of the men. Both were arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday morning and fully committed for trial on the charge of carrying burglar's implements in the night-time with evident felonious intent.

FULLY COMMITTED.

WM. MAILLARD or WM. B. MALABEE, for it appears he has an *alias*, who was arrested on Tuesday, charged with forging the signature of JOHN WALLACE for $56, by which means he obtained that amount from M. B. BROWNLEE, of No. 136 Church-street, was yesterday fully committed for trial in default of bail.

PICKPOCKET.

As Mr. HENRY ROGERS, of No. 3 Hudson-place, Brooklyn, was standing in Broadway, yesterday afternoon, he suddenly felt some one give a tug at his watch-chain, and on turning rapidly around, detected JAMES MONROE in the act of removing his silver watch, valued at $46, from his pocket. As soon as MONROE saw he was detected, he dropped the watch and attempted to escape. He was, however, arrested and arraigned before Justice HOGAN, who held him for trial. The watch was recovered by the owner.

BOLD THEFT.

Yesterday afternoon JOHN MCGAFFERY, a young man of 21, stepped up to the rack in front of LEWIS DRISLER's tailor shop, No. 65 Chatham-street, and seizing a valuable black dress coat, ran off with the same. Officer MCKENNA, of the Fourth Precinct, heard the proprietor's alarm, and intercepted the thief in his progress. The coat was recovered, and the prisoner arraigned before the Magistrate, who committed MCGAFFERY for trial.

A BRUTE.

A repulsive young man, giving the name of PETER BURNS, was arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday on a charge of committing a nameless outrage upon the persons of ANNE ANDERSON, aged 7, and MARY ANN LINDSEY, aged 9 years, by which means both children have become diseased. Pending a thorough medical examination of the victims, the prisoner was remanded to a cell. The case caused deep feeling in court among the spectators and officials.

JEFFERSON MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

THE PISTOL AGAIN.

Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, THOMAS HIGGINS and a friend, passing through Broome-street, discovered CHARLES WILSON, a colored man, sitting on a stoop. They halted, and proceeded to chaff the "nigger." HIGGINS soon after firing his revolver at him. The ball took effect in WILSON's eye, passing out at the nose, making a probably dangerous wound. The noise of the explosion was heard by Roundsman CASS and Officer RYAN, of the Eighth Precinct, who hurrying to the spot found the assassins in flight, but starting in pursuit HIGGINS was overtaken and captured between Broadway and Mercer-street. His companion was more fortunate and managed to distance his pursuers. The officers then returned and took charge of WILSON by conveying him to Bellevue Hospital. HIGGINS being arraigned was committed to await the result of the injuries he had inflicted. Dr. C. E. LOCKWOOD, House Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, has given two certificates, one that WILSON's wounds were dangerous, and the other that they are not.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY AN ICEMAN.

JAMES WILLIAMSON, of No. 191 Waverley-place, made an affidavit stating that for the last six years he has employed EDWARD AYRES as driver of one of his ice wagons. On Saturday last, on going to collect a bill of $79 due from Finks' Hotel, No. 127 West-street, he was informed that the money had been paid to AYRES. The driver, on being asked for an explanation, acknowledged that he had received the money and appropriated it to his own use, and it was further discovered that since the 13th of June last he had embezzled $330 which he had collected from other customers. He was committed for an examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY MISSIONS.—The New-York City Mission held its monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, in the Baptist Church, corner of Madison and Governeur streets, A. R. WETMORE, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair. A part of the missionary band gave some account of their experiences and observation in visiting in tenement-houses, hospitals, &c., and showed the beneficent results of their labors, in the reclamation of the intemperate and vicious, and in making happy homes and useful men and women. Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary, noticed the history of the churches and missions, and the great changes of thirty years, and presented a view of the general condition of the mission-work. Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, described the various methods of evangelistic work, gave some startling facts relating to the spiritual destitution of the field, and called for more prayer and coöperation in carrying forward the work. Among the results of the month's operations we find the following figures: Thirty-six missionaries, 12 mission stations, 7 mission Sabbath schools, 2 reading rooms, 5,678 missionary visits, 210 meetings, 45 temperance pledges, 170 children led to Sabbath-school, 200,000 pages of tracts distributed, 100 families and 500 persons relieved, $150 expended in aiding the worthy poor, and many thousands who never attend the sanctuary have heard the preaching of the gospel in the street during the past few weeks.

MILITARY EXCURSIONS.—Considerable festivity was observable yesterday in the National Guard. Company A, of the Eighth Regiment proceeded on a grand charter excursion up the East River, taking with them a large party of friends and guests. The Meagher's Brigade Officers Club, also proceeded on their annual excursion, having Myers' Grove as their objective point. By the aid of a good band and other accessories, the Club succeeded in having a most enjoyable time. The Forty-second Regiment of Brooklyn, took passage last evening by their special boat *Rip Van Winkle*, for the purpose of visiting Albany and receiving the colors ordered by the State authorities. On its arrival at the State Capitol the Forty-seventh Regiment will deposit its colors, which were carried during the rebellion, and will receive a splendid State and national flag in return from the authorities. The occasion will be enlivened by a hop, given by the regiment during their stay, a grand concert by the regimental band, and a base ball match between the Eckford Club, whose members are attached to the Forty-seventh, and the Albany clubs. The command will arrive here to-morrow evening.

UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.—The council of the Unitarian churches have issued a call for a conference of all the liberal churches, to be held in this City on the 6th of October. The following subjects are announced for discussion: 1. Our duties regarding education in the Southern States. 2. The relations between our churches and the liberal churches of Europe. 3. The relations between this Conference and other liberal religious organizations in America. 4. The possibility of a literary, critical, scientific, and theological review, which should combine the support of the liberal religious organizations of America. 5. Our duty to that part of the population of our cities, who have no connection with the established churches and take no interest in them. 6. The salaries of ministers. 7. The best arrangement for assisting the publication of a liberal religious literature. 8. The Local Conferences of our body and their workings in practice. 9. The relations of this Conference with the African Methodist Church.

A SING SING THIEF SENT BACK.—The Ninth Ward Police arrested JOSEPH BROWN on Saturday, while attempting to sell a set of harness which he could give no proper account of. Justice DODGE granted a temporary commitment on Sunday, and on the following day the prisoner admitted having stolen the property, and gave information where another set could be found, though he declined to give any clue to the owners. Capt. WASHBURNE saw CHAS. J. SMITH, of Sing Sing, at Headquarters yesterday, who was looking for some harness stolen on Friday. As he identified one of the sets recovered as his own, and the other to be the property of a neighbor, (Mr. GEO. A. TROWBRIDGE,) BROWN was yesterday sent back to Sing Sing, where he was remanded for trial by Justice BIRNEY.

SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.—The regular monthly sale of Scranton Coal took place yesterday. The attendance was large and the bidding spirited. The following prices were obtained: 8,000 tons Lump, $4 45@$4 47½; 12,000 tons Steamboat, $4 80@4 97½; 10,000 tons Grate, $5@$5 35; 3,000 tons Egg, $5 32½@$5 40; 12,000 tons Stove, $5 42½@$5 52½; 5,000 tons Chestnut, $4 30@$4 52½. The following are the figures of the previous sale: Lump, $4 10@$4 22½; Steamboat, $4 25@$4 40; Grate, $4 65@$4 90; Egg, $4 50@$4 95; Stove, $5@$5 10; Chestnut, $4 05@$4 10.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Sir Robert J. S. Graham, of Montreal, is at the Anson House. Gen. Wurttenberg, of the Austrian army, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gens. G. B. Daudy and R. S. Granger, and Col. Coe A. Zabriskie, of the United States army; Judge Erskine, of Georgia, and Hon. E. F. Fuller, of Cincinnati, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. J. S. Whitney, of Boston, and J. H. Ramsey, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. W. Semple, of Pennsylvania, and W. Savery, of Maine, are at the Astor House.

MADE THEIR ESCAPE.—As Officer WALMSLEY, of the Eleventh Precinct, was on duty in Second-street, on Tuesday evening, he saw two young men pass with a box and bag in their possession. Their movements being suspicious, he followed them to the corner of Avenue B, when they became frightened and jumped on a car. The officer followed them, and they made good their escape by dropping their plunder and leaving the car. The box and bag contained an elegant set of silver ware, stolen from the residence of Mr. HOWARD, in Fifty-first-street near Eighth-avenue.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CONVICT.—MICHAEL COSTELLO, a native of Ireland, aged 34, was sentenced on Tuesday, in the Special Sessions, to serve three months in the Penitentiary on a conviction of petit larceny. He was received at the prison that afternoon, and died during the night from an unknown cause. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest to-day.

FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.—Mr. BRACKETT, Fire Marshal, has made a report to the Police Commissioners, regarding the supposed origin of recent fires. Nearly all are of accidental origin, only two being set down as the work of incendiaries. No arrests have been made, nor any clue obtained to the identity of the perpetrators.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, at No. 444 West Thirty-first-street, over the remains of CAROLINE MCFARLAND, aged 2 years, who died from concussion of the brain, the result of a fall from a second-story window on Sunday afternoon. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts presented.

THE NEW-YORK ENGINEERS.—The New-York Engineers held a meeting at No. 193 Bowery last evening. Nothing of importance was accomplished, save the initiation of new members.

BRIEF ITEMS.—Two children, aged 3 weeks and 20 months, were taken from a room in the tenement No. 732 East Ninth-street, on Tuesday evening by officer KERNS, they having been locked up together over twelve hours by their brutal mother. The little unfortunates were cared for at Police Headquarters....ANN CALLAHAN, a native of Ireland, died suddenly at No. 317 East Thirty-first-street yesterday morning....MARTIN LEONARD, aged 30 years, of No. 117 East Twenty-sixth-street, fell from the front platform of a Third-avenue car yesterday and sustained serious injuries....The remains of an unknown man were found floating in the East River yesterday near Thirty-seventh-street. They were removed to the Morgue for identification and inquest.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ATLANTIC-STREET HOMICIDE.—A *post-mortem* examination was made upon the body of THOS. CUNNINGHAM, the young man who came to his death from a wound inflicted by a German named CONSTANTINE BAUDENDISTEL, while defending himself against deceased, who assaulted him on the street while on his way home. The wound is described by Dr. SHEPARD as penetrating the skull and entering the brain. Great efforts are being made by friends of the deceased to manufacture sentiment against the case of the German, but WM. COOK, who was with CUNNINGHAM at the time, says that BAUDENDISTEL would not have touched him had he not persisted in following him up and making a series of assaults upon him, evidently without provocation. The inquest on the case will be held on Friday. CUNNINGHAM was 18 years and 5 months old. His remains will be interred in the Holy Cross Cemetery, Flatbush, this afternoon.

A FEMALE OPERATOR CAUGHT.—ELLEN FAGAN, a young woman of enterprising habits, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer CAMPBELL of the Forty-first Precinct, on the complaint of Mr. WM. WISE, jeweler, No. 233 Fulton-street, who charged that she stole from him one pair of earrings and a brooch, of the value of $16. On the way to the Station-house, ELLEN surrendered the stolen articles to the officer, and on arriving at the Station-house a search of her person revealed the presence of three pairs of blue kid gloves and some white kid gloves. She at first gave her residence as Court-street, but ultimately claimed to have an abiding place at No. 56 Eldridge-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—An unfortunate man, named SIGMOND TURNER, who two months ago lost his wife, and on Thursday lost his child, was run over yesterday morning at Newark by the Eastern Express train on the Morris and Essex Railroad and killed....At noon yesterday a brakesman on the New-Jersey Railroad was struck on the head at East Newark by the draw signal and badly injured. His name is FRANK PRICE. His skull is badly fractured, and his recovery is considered very doubtful....LAWRENCE DEMPSEY, of Boonton, one of a party of excursionists going to Hoboken, was killed at Madison. His head was projected too far out of the car and came in contact with a stone wall. He fell out under the wheels of the car and was killed.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.—JOHN MORTON was brought before Judge POPE yesterday morning, charged by Officer AUGUSTUS A. EDMONSTON with having assaulted him. On Tuesday evening there was a row in Newark-street, Hoboken, which was participated in by the prisoner. He was desired to move on, but refused. A scuffle then ensued between himself and the officer, which resulted unfavorably for the latter. Seizing the officer's club, MORTON struck him with it on the head, threw him down, struck him a violent blow, and threatened to kill him with a knife. He was fined $20.

POLITICAL.—The Frelinghuysen Engineer Corps, 140 strong, preceded by Reirnard's Band, paraded Newark on Tuesday evening. They next proceeded to the residence of Senator FRELINGHUYSEN and formed in front of it. Repeated cheering "unearthed" the Senator, who appeared with some friends on the piazza of the house. He then delivered a lengthy and argumentative address, after which the corps and band went to the houses of Senator HAYS and JOHN I. BLAIR. Both these gentlemen were duly serenaded and delivered appropriate addresses. Speeches were made by other gentlemen, after which all parties retired to their homes.

BANNER RAISING.—A large Democratic banner was raised on Tuesday evening on Newark-street, below Hudson-street, Hoboken. There was a large assemblage present, and stirring addresses were delivered by Hon. LEON ABBOT, Mr. J. C. BESSON and others. The Jacksonian Clubs of Hoboken were in attendance in full force. The utmost order prevailed.

DRUNKENNESS.—A well-to-do mason, named DEVINE, made a complaint yesterday morning before Judge ALDRIDGE, of Hudson City, in which he charged his wife with being an habitual drunkard. The offence was so plainly proved that the Judge ordered her to be sent to the County Jail and Workhouse for three months to cure her thirst for gin.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, held an inquest yesterday on the body of a child named GEORGE COX, aged 6 months. It went to bed on Tuesday night, with its father and mother, in excellent health, but was found dead the following morning. The jury found that death was caused by convulsions.

REFUSED TO PAY.—JOHN MURPHY and MICHAEL OSBORNE were arrested yesterday evening in Jersey City, for having refused to pay the New-Jersey Railroad Company extra fare and ferriage, and with having maliciously broken the gates of the depot. MURPHY was discharged, but OSBORNE was fined $2, and ordered to pay $10 for damage to the gate.

POLICE ASSAULTS.—JOHN MORRISON and ROBERT GRAHAM, two men of the schooner *Pilot*, were arrested at Staten Island on Tuesday, for having participated in the recent brutal assault on Lieut. ROGERS, of Newark. They were handed over to Newark detectives.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—JOHN NORTON was arrested last evening at Newark, for having knocked down a colored man named SMALLY, who had just returned from an excursion. NORTON and a companion were about to rob SMALLY, when the officer appeared on the scene.

ACCIDENT.—A workman employed in the Erie Railway Depot, at Pavonia Ferry, fell from the building yesterday and sustained severe injuries. He has a wife and family residing in Hoboken. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

DROWNED.—FRANK HOFFER, aged 7, was drowned in the canal at East River-street, near Oxford, Newark, yesterday. His body has been recovered.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Call of Calendar 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
61—Jacobs vs. Duxbury et al.	127—The People ex rel Lee vs. Lynch.
65—Evans vs. Easton.	164—Stewart vs. Fisk, Jr.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Robertson, C. J.

Motions will be heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Daly, J.

No Court will be held on Saturday.

MARINE COURT.

Court Notice.

Only non-jury causes will be heard during this Term, and those only on Tuesdays and Fridays. Chambers business will be transacted every day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

WHEN A WITNESS IS NOT BOUND TO ATTEND.

In Bankruptcy—In the matter of Andrew P. Van Tuyl.—In this case, which is now pending before the Register, Isaac Dayton, the questions, which at the request of the parties were certified by the Register to the Court, have been decided as follows:

BLATCHFORD, J.—Mrs. Van Tuyl was not bound to attend and be examined, as she was not paid the proper and usual witness fees. The bankrupt was wrong in refusing to submit to an examination under the order of June 13. The Clerk will certify this decision to the Register, Isaac Dayton, Esq.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 26.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE COUNCILMANIC CONTEMPT CASE—A FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.

The case of the Board of Councilmen, charged with contempt of Court, came on for a hearing, pursuant to adjournment, a little after 10 o'clock, when Richard O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel, appeared in behalf of the recusant Councilmen, and asked for a postponement of the hearing till to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. The reason counsel gave for a postponement was that he had an engagement in an important case before the Board of Audit.

Mr. Shaffer, the opposing counsel, offered no opposition, and the request for postponement was accordingly granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 26.

Before Judge Robertson.

QUARREL IN A JEWISH CONGREGATION.

Aaron Levy vs. The Congregation Bekur Cholin u-Kaisha.—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction obtained by plaintiff Levy, restraining the defendants from conducting the affairs of the congregation. Levy was formerly President of the Society, but was deposed, and another man elected in his place. He claims that the election was illegal, and got out the injunction before named. In urging the motion to dissolve, defendants' counsel charged that Levy had, while acting as President, sold off parcels of a cemetery owned by the congregation.

The Court took the papers and reserved a decision. Mr. Hirsch for plaintiff; Mr. Harrington for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 26.

By Judge Robertson.

Redfield vs. Dorman; motion granted, and cause referred.

Schaffer et al. vs. Hausmann et al.; motion granted.

Chipman et al. vs. Bostwick et al.; motion granted.

Genul vs. Dupont et al.; order modified; $10 costs to defendants to abide event.

Brooks vs. Empire Staveless Barrel Company; motion granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

Mackey vs. Mackey; motion granted, without costs.

Schultz vs. Howell et al.; motion enjoining the receiver vacated, without costs.

Collins vs. Smith; papers with Special Term Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 26, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113⅝
50,000	U. S. 6s., 5-20s, R. '62	108¼
38,000	U.S.6s.5-20s, C., '62	113
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.. '64	100¼
1,000	do	109⅛
40,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 new	107⅞
10,000	do	107¾
160,000	U. S. 5-20s.C.,'67	107⅝
3,000	U.S.5-20s, C.,'68	107⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C, '65	110⅛
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c	63½
15,000	do...bet. call	63⅝
5,000	do	64
4,000	Tenn. 6s, new..	62
10,000	do....bet. call	62⅝
25,000	do....2d call	62⅝
5,000	Vir. St. 6s, x-c..	53
2,000	Ga. St. 6s	80
10,000	Missouri S. 6s.s5	92½
16,000	do	92⅝
10,000	do....2d call	92¾
4,000	T.&W.1st.Ex.	92⅝
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	84
1,000	C., Bur. &Q. 8s..	112
1,000	Chi., R. I. & P.7s	94½
2,000	Chic.&R.I.1stM.	101
1,000	O. & M. 1st M..	95⅛
2,000	M. & St. P. 1st	92½
5,000	C. & G.E 1st	78½
5,000	Mil. & St.P.1st M	102½
15	Fourth N. Bk	104½
15	Continental Bank.	102
51	Del. & H. C.	120

100	Canton Co. bet.call	45½
100	West. U. Tel	34
300	Pacific Mail	102¼
400	do.....bet.call	102
28	do	101⅜
200	Wells-Fargo Ex	27⅛
15	Mer. U. Ex	21½
100	N. Y. Cen. R..b60	125⅞
400	do.....s30	[illegible]
200	do	125⅝
100	do....bet. call	[illegible]
700	Erie R	48⅞
50	do....bet. call	49⅜
200	Reading R	90⅞
200	do....b60	91
100	Mich. S. & N. I	83
40	Illinois Cen	144½
9	N. H. & Hart	225
100	Chi. & N.W. Pf	[illegible]
500	do	81⅝
300	Cl. & Tol	99⅛
40	Clev., P. & Ash. R.	97¾
100	Chi. & R. I	98⅝
100	do	98⅝
100	do	98⅞
90	do	99
500	Mil. & St. P	77
100	Mil. & St. P.Pf.s30	82
100	do	83⅜
200	do	83½
200	do	83¼
500	P., F. W. & C	107⅛
300	do....b60	107⅛
100	do	107⅛
100	do....2d call	107¼
71	Chi. & Alton	143
39	do	144
100	Ohio & M. R.	28⅛

SECOND BOARD—12¼ P. M.

$25,000	U.S.6s, '81, C.	113⅝
4,000	do	113⅝
11,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R	113½
1,000	5-20s C, '62	112⅞
20,000	do	113⅛
62,500	5-20s C,'65	110⅛
8,000	do	110⅞
5,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '62	108⅛
2,000	5-20s. C., '64	109
11,000	do	109⅛
19,000	do	109⅛
105,000	do	109⅝
200,000	do	109¾
50,000	5-20s, C, '68	107⅞
25,000	do	108⅜
10,000	do	108⅛
7,000	5-20s, C.,'65. new	107⅞
76,500	do	108⅛
260,000	5-20s, C,'67	107¾
500	do	107⅞
110,000	do	108⅛
6,000	do	108⅛
3,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C	108
25,000	do	108¾
37,000	Tenn. S. 6s, x-c. bet. call	64

50	Pacific M	102
200	do	102⅜
100	do....s60	101⅞
200	do....bet. call	102⅛
30	B. & B. Ass'n	103
200	N. Y. Cen	126
200	Reading R	91⅛
400	do	91
20	Mich. Cen	118
100	M. S. & N. I	83⅛
50	Clev. & Pitts	86⅛
100	Chi. & N.W	82⅝
100	Chi. & N.W.Pf	82⅛
200	Clev. & Tol. R	101
200	do	101⅛
200	O. & M. R	28⅜
30	O. & M. R. Pf	78
5	Chi. & Alt.Pf	145
200	C. & R. I	99
100	do	99⅛
100	do....2d call	99⅛
100	do....b60	99⅝
200	do	99⅜
200	do....b60	100
300	Mil. & St. P. Pf	82⅛
200	Tol., W. & W	52½
800	P., Ft. W. & C.	107⅛
50	do	107⅝
300	do....b60	107⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Pacific Mail	102
300	N.Y. Cen....c	125⅛
300	Erie R	49
800	Reading R	91
600	do	90⅞
200	do....b5	90⅞
400	do....c	91
200	Mil. & St. P	79
200	do	78½
300	do	78
300	do	77⅞
300	do	77¾
200	do....c	77⅞
100	P., F. W. & C...s5	107¼
100	do	107⅜
200	do	107¼

200	Mil. & St. P. Pf	83
100	do	83⅛
200	do	[illegible]
500	do	83⅝
200	do	[illegible]
400	do	84
200	O. & Miss. R	28
200	M. So. & N. I	83⅛
200	Clev.& Pitts	86⅛
200	Chic., R. I. & P	98⅛
100	Chi. & N.W. R	81⅛
100	do	81⅞
100	do	81¾
200	Chi. & N. W. P	81½
300	do	81⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	27⅛
100	Adams Ex	48
100	Pacific Mail	102⅛
100	West. U. Tel	34⅛
200	Erie R	49
50	B. & B. Assoc'tion.	102
100	N. Y. Cen. R...b10	125¾
1100	do	125⅝
100	do....s30	125½
500	M. & St. P	75½
100	Mil. & St. P.Pf	82½

100	Ohio & M	28⅛
100	do....s15	28
800	Clev. & Tol	100
200	Cleve. & Pitts	86
200	do	85⅞
100	Mich.S.& N. I...c	83½
100	do	83¼
1200	Chic., R. I. & P	98¾
100	do....b10	98⅞
300	Chi. & N. W	82¼

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Pacific Mail	103
400	Erie R	49⅛
600	do....b3	49¼
2600	Reading R	91
200	Quicksilver	20
400	P., Ft.W. & C	108
100	do....s60	107½
20	B. & B. Assoc'tion.	104
100	Mil. & St. P.Pf	83⅛
800	C. & Pitts	86⅛
200	do	86⅜

300	M. S. & N. I	83⅜
1200	Clev. & Tol	101⅛
600	do	101⅝
100	Ohio & M. R...b10	28⅛
200	Chi., R. I. & P	99⅛
100	do	99⅛
400	do	99⅜
300	do	99⅞
500	Chi. & N. W	83
200	do....b10	83½
600	Chi. & N. W. Pf	83

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26—P. M.

There has been increased activity in the Public Funds at the Stock Board and in the Street to-day. The purchasing demand has been unusually vigorous, though it has been almost wholly local. It has been mainly for 1864, 1867 and 1868 Five-twenties, the transactions in which have been very heavy, particularly so outside the Government Department of the Stock Exchange. The prevailing disposition was to buy. Prices were carried up an additional ⅜@½ ⅌ cent., closing with a decided tendency to further improvement. The floating supply of the newer issues was much less extensive. Some of the leading foreign houses were taking these bonds for export, in exchange for the Five-twenties of 1862, making a handsome profit on the exchange or substitution of the old for the new bonds. The 1862 bonds recently imported from Europe have been very generally disposed of in this way. The process is likely to be more generally adopted in the immediate future. On the 1862 Five-twenties the option of the Government matured a year ago last May; and this circumstance is not considered a recommendation to investors. On the later Five-twenties the Government redemption option will not be operative for from three to five years to come, which is regarded as advantageous to purchasers. The market closed quite buoyantly on the general list, on an active inquiry for the more popular coin-bearing obligations.

An enlarged volume of business has been reported in Railway and Miscellaneous Share property at generally firmer and buoyant prices. New-York Central has been fairly active, displaying a rising tendency. Erie was relatively tamer and more uniform as to price. Of the Western stocks, St. Paul Common and Preferred Shares were the most active, and were quoted much higher, with wide and frequent fluctuations. It was denied that, under the recent injunction issued by the Supreme Court of this State, any receiver had been appointed. This helped the speculation in the stocks. Rock Island and Fort Wayne were more freely dealt in, and were stronger. Northwest, Pittsburg and Toledo attracted increased attention at improving figures. Pacific Mail moved more spiritedly than usual of late. Rumors were in circulation pointing to an early termination of the fight with the opposition. There was less call for Express stocks, and less firmness in values. The general market yielded a little toward the close, on a rather slow movement. State bonds were in more request, and a fraction stronger. The latest quotations compare as follows with the closing prices of yesterday:

	Tuesday.	Wednes.
United States 10-40s	108¼	108¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¼	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	107¼	108⅛
American Gold Coin	144⅜	144⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	62¼	63
Virginia Bonds, old	54	55
Missouri Bonds	92½	92¾
North Carolina Bonds, old	71½	72
New-York Central	125½	125
Erie Railway	49¼	48⅞
Reading Railway	91	90⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	98¼	99¾
Northwest Common	81¼	83
Northwest Preferred	81	83
Michigan Southern	82⅜	83⅜
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	106½	107¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	85¼	86¼
Pacific Mail Company	101½	103⅛
St. Paul Preferred	82	83¼
St. Paul Common	75	75⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	112⅞	5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110¾
6 ⅌ ct.c., 500 & 1000, '81	113⅛	5-20 coup. '65 n. is	108⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	108	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	108	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	108¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅝		

In their circular of last evening, Messrs. SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co. remarked that:

"The opening prices of Government Securities to-day, after deducing the value of the coupon to date, as shown below, are the lowest we have known for a very long period:

1881	113,	less say 1⅞ ⅌ ct. accrued interest,	111⅛
1862	112⅞,	less say 2⅞ ⅌ ct. accrued interest,	109¾
1864	108⅛,	less say 2⅞ ⅌ ct. accrued interest,	105¼
1865	110.	less say 2⅞ ⅌ ct. accrued interest,	107⅛
1865 new	106⅝,	less say 1⅜ ⅌ ct. accrued interest,	105¼
1867	106⅞,	less say 1⅜ ⅌ ct. accrued interest,	105½
1868	106¾,	less say 1⅛ ⅌ ct. accrued interest,	105⅝
10-40	108,	less say 3½ ⅌ ct. accrued interest,	104½

And, noticing to-day's activity and buoyancy, in their circular of this evening, they observe that:

"In view of the advance abroad, and of the fact that bonds have not yet recovered here one-half of their recent decline, a still further rise is rendered not improbable."

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Coupon B'y L.	108	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1878	95
N.Y. Canal 6s, 1875	95	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1883	95
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1876	95	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	63½
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	101	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	62
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	101	Virginia 6s., ex c.	54
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99½	Virginia 6s.. n. b.	52¾
Ill. reg., 1860	99½	Georgia 6s	81
Ill. 6s. cou..'79 aft. 1860	99½	Georgia 7s, new bonds.	91½
Ill. 6s. cou.. '79 aft. 1862	99½	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	71
Illinois 6s, c.'79 aft. 1865	99½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	70½
Illinois 6s c.'79 aft. 1870.	99½	Missouri 6s	92⅝
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	92
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879.	99½	Louisiana 6s	60
Illinois war loan	99½	California 7s	132
Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	95	Rhode Island 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	136	State of New-York	116
Merchants'	121	Commerce	121⅛
Mechanics'	129	American Exchange	120
Union	121	Marine	150
North River	108	Manuf's & Merch'ts.	100½
Tradesmen's	140	Fourth National	104
Seventh Ward	112	Tenth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.1883	96	Chi & R. I. 1st M.	100⅛
Erie 1st M. Ex	104	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	94½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	95⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M.	88½
Hud. R.7s.2d M.S.F.'85	100	Clev. & Tol. S F	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	100⅛	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102
Harlem 1st M	102½	Pitts..Ft. W.&Ch. 1st M.	104
Mich.Cen.n.1stM.8s,'82	116	Pitts..Ft. W.&Ch. 2d M.	99
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c.1stM.	111	Pitts..Ft. W.&Ch.3d M.	92
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	94¾	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M	101
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	95
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	90	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	72
Del. L. & W. 2d M	99	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95⅛
Tol. & W. 1st M.	91	Ohio & Miss. Con.	86
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.8s.	101
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	88⅞	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7 3-10.	[illegible]6
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	73	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92
Gt. Western 1st M. '68	104	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	88
Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	90
Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	75	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	77½
Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	[illegible]		

The Gold speculation opened with some show of activity, carrying the price up from 144 @144¼ early in the day, to 145 by the close of regular business hours. Later, in the Street, the offerings increased, and the dealings exhibited less vigor, the current rate indicating a decline of ½ ⅌ cent. from the highest quotation of the day. The latest figures were 144¼. The Customs call was the main reliance of the market. It has been up to the unusual daily average of $648,666 through the first half of the current week. There were no exports of specie reported. Further and more considerable imports were spoken of, as assured. The clearances of the Gold Exchange Bank amounted to $91,293,578, and the resulting balances, $1,871,550 in coin, and $2,878,126 in currency. Government disbursed $34,000 of coin interest. The foreign exchange market was dull and weak, on a supply of bills, moderate in itself, but in excess of the requirements of the market. Best sixty-day sterling bills were quoted at 109¼@109⅜, generally 109¼; sight drafts at 109⅞@109⅞. There were more produce bills available. The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, during the week, have been to the currency value of $3,568,654, against $2,772,663 the preceding week, and $2,994,242 the corresponding week of last year.

A more liberal offering of Money was noted to-day, and the turn of the market was decidedly favorable to borrowers, to whom the rates on call on first-class collaterals were 3@4 ⅌ cent., and on prime mercantile paper 6@7 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum. The Banks were making no remittances of consequence to the interior, and were again seeking employment for their available balances among the Government and Stock Exchange firms. Private advices from Chicago were to the effect that, under the late extensive Westward movement of Currency, more Money has accumulated at that point than can be immediately disposed of to advantage. The Government office here closed the day with a cash reserve of $91,293,578, on receipts of $1,720,056; against disbursements of $843,138. The City Bank clearances to-day were $72,354,246, and the balances $3,481,169.

The exports of Hay are increasing. During the week ending to-day, they were 3,458 bales. The market closes with increasing firmness, particularly for lots of both old and new in shipping order, on a fairly active business.

The Cotton exports of the week ending to-day, reached 1,157 bales. The home spinning demand for the staple is the most satisfactory at present. Prices close very firmly on the basis of 30½c. for Middling Uplands ⅌ ℔. Of the new crop, Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT, in his circular for the *China*, to-day, writes thus:

"From Florida and some portions of Alabama, we have reports of too much rain. From all other sections the reports continue of a favorable character. Picking commenced earlier than usual, and the show of open cotton is larger than an average. The hands are working well and at moderate wages. If we have a good season from this time to a late frost, the crop cannot fail to be a large one, much beyond the general estimates current here at this moment.

New cotton has reached all of the principal ports, and is now arriving daily. Some further bales have been received in this City, two of them from New-Orleans, of Louisiana growth, quality good middling—good color and body, but cut in the ginning. The quality of the late receipts of new cotton shows an improvement over the few early bales. Thus far the new crop promises to be of an excellent quality. Planters are making every exertion to get cotton to market as early as possible, being anxious to secure the present ruling prices. The receipts during August will be quite respectable, and it is very probable that the receipts in September will be three times larger than in September last year."

From the "Tenth Annual Statement of the Trade and Commerce of Chicago," as reported to the Chicago Board of Trade by JOHN F. BEATY, Secretary, for the year ending March 31, 1868, we glean the following interesting trade statistics:

FLOUR.

The movement in flour during the past year shows a slight falling off, as compared with that of the year previous. The receipts for the twelve months ending March 31, 1868, were 1,648,906 barrels; manufactured by city millers during the same time, 609,606 barrels; stock on hand March 31, 1867, 62,693 barrels—making a total of 2,321,205 barrels. Of this amount 1,917,925 barrels were exported, and 328,355 barrels were consumed in the city, leaving 74,925 barrels as the stock on hand at the close of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1868.

The following shows the receipts (including that manufactured in the city) and shipments of flour for four years:

Year.	Received. Bbls.	Forwarded. Bbls.
1864-5	1,434,111	1,237,545
1865-6	1,553,892	1,523,876
1866-7	2,022,000	2,179,735
1867-8	2,258,512	1,917,925

Flour manufactured in Chicago for four years:

1867 8	609,606	1865-6	301,776
1866-7	452,528	1864-5	290,137

WHEAT.

From a careful perusal of tables, it will be seen that the receipts of wheat for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1868, were 13,483,261 bushels, against 12,268,287 bushels for the year previous, an increase of over 1,200,000 bushels. The shipments show a falling off to the extent of a little over a quarter of a million bushels. The crop of 1867 did not come up to the anticipations of the trade in point of yield, but in quality was very satisfactory. Our city still continues to be the source of supply for Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, where the wheat crop is gradually dying out.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat during the past four years:

Year.	Receipts. Bushels.	Shipments. Bushels.
1864-65	10,887,436	10,249,330
1865-66	9,242,108	8,098,968
1866-67	12,286,287	10,341,549
1867-68	13,483,261	10,050,451

CORN.

The movement in corn for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1868, shows a startling decrease as compared with that of the previous year. As will be seen from our tables of receipts and shipments, the imports were 25,224 463 bushels for 1867-68, against 33,929,632 bushels for 1866-67. This great falling off is entirely to be attributed to the partial failure of the crop of 1866, in consequence of the frost and heavy rains in the fall of that year.

The following table exhibits the receipts and shipments of corn during the past four years:

Year.	Received, Bushels.	Forwarded, Bushels.
1864-65	13,197,340	14,182 644
1865-66	26,100,319	25,228,526
1866-67	33,929 632	32,953,530
1867-68	25,223,468	21,880,682

OATS.

The movement in oats for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1868, shows a gratifying increase as compared with that of the year previous. The receipts by rail were 12,659,645 bushels, against 10,713,981 bushels for the year 1866-67—an increase of nearly two millions of bushels. The crop of 1867 was large in yield and extremely satisfactory in point of quality. The shipments during the fiscal year were 10,309,063 bushels, against 9,564,223 bushels in the year ending March 31, 1867—an increase of nearly 800,000 bushels.

RYE.

The movement in Rye shows a marked falling off. The receipts for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1868, were 1,276,614 bushels against 1,683,925 bushels for the year previous, a decrease of over 500,000 bushels.

BARLEY.

Our imports were 2,300,178 bushels for 1867-68, against 1,734,417 bushels for 1866-67, an increase of nearly 500,000 bushels.

THE PROVISION TRADE.

Our city still continues to take the lead in the Provision trade of the country. The packing for the seasons of 1867-68, according to the official figures of the Pork Packers' Association, was 796,225 live and dressed, against 635,732 for the season previous, an increase of 160,493.

The following shows the number of hogs packed in this city during the past four seasons:

1864-5	760,514	1866-7	639,332
1865-6	507,355	1867-8	796,225

The movement in beef cattle for the fiscal year ending March 31 shows a decrease as compared with the previous year. The receipts were 313,797 head, against 373,277 head for 1866-7, and 348,928 head for 1865-6. The shipments were 203,564 head, against 260,833 head in 1866-7, and 310,444 head in 1865-6.

The beef packing for the season of 1867-8 was 35,346, against 26,998 for the season previous, an increase of 8,348.

The following shows the number of cattle packed in this city during four seasons:

1864-5	92,459	1866-7	25,998
1865-6	27,17[illegible]	1867-8	35,346

THE LUMBER TRADE.

The lumber trade continues to make gigantic strides each succeeding year, keeping pace with the growth of the city and the development of the Northwest. The receipts of lumber for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1868, were 882,661,770 feet, against 730,057,168 feet for the year previous. The shipments were 518,973,354 feet. The receipts of shingles were 447,039,275, and the shipments 480,930,500.

Of the London money market, the London *Economist* of Aug. 15, speaks thus:

"In addition to the arrivals of gold from the West Indies, Australia, and New-York, the whole of which (£445,320) has been taken during the week for transmission to the continent for various purposes, a sum of £411,000 has been purchased from the Bank of England for the same destination. The export is supposed to be mainly for the French loan, one condition of subscription to it being a cash deposit, but considering the nature of the security, as compared with the great bulk of investments, the vast amount of capital lying idle, the alleged embarrassment in the Paris Bourse from the continued scarcity of *rente*, and the extent to which the speculative subscriptions have probably reached, it is reasonable to suppose that there has been a considerable exportation of gold to France beyond what will be required or used. It is therefore evident that only the large extent of the importations to this country during the former part of this year has now prevented an upward movement in the Bank of England rate, and it will further be seen how much more liable to sudden fluctuation our money market is when commercial affairs have receded within so small a compass, and the whole system of credit has received a severe check, thereby necessitating the employment of gold actively. The subscription lists to the new French loan closed yesterday, and there has consequently been a cessation in the withdrawals of Gold for that purpose from this side. The results of these operations have been to raise the rates in the open market to within a fraction of the bank minimum this week, and the market will probably remain tight until the conclusion of the fortnightly settlement, more from reluctance to lend than from an increasing demand. The amount of Gold exported in connection with the French loan is estimated to be not less than £2,000,000. The orders have, however, now ceased."

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Clinton-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Hester-st., 24.6x100	$28,500
Eldridge-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x100	25,150
Ludlow-st., s. w. corner Rivington-st., 25x100	29,000
Lots No. 77, 78, 79 and 80, Curtis' estate	18,000
23d-st., s. s., lots No. 456, Moore's estate, 25x98.9	50,000
32d-st., s. s., 500 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x98.9	11,500
46th-st., No. 19 W., 20.10x100.5	35,000
48th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 2d-av., 13x100.5	15,000
49th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 59.9x76 9x42x75	2,000
74th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2	3,000
111th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 100.11x100	9,000
114th-st., n. s., 445 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x100.11	nom.
118th-st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of 8th-av., 2x100.11	1,000
123d-st., n. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.11	400
2d-av., s. w. corner 127th-st., 100x100.11	18,100
3d-av., s. w. corner 72d-st., 102.2x150	20,000

Leases Recorded.

Delancey-st., No. 302, 5 yrs., per year	$800
25th-st., s. s., 40 ft. w. of 6th-av.. store, &c., 5 yrs., per year	500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Clinton-st., e. s., 21.5 ft. s. of Schemerhorn-st., 21x75	$14,500
Decatur-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100	600
Decatur-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100	600
Halsey-st. and Throop-av., n. e. cor., 150x200	nom.
Hancock-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of Throop-av., 60x100	1,250
Houston-st. and Willoughby-av., n. e. cor., 20x70	7,000
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x100	900
Madison-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Tompkins-av. 50x100	1,900
Noble-st., n. s., 640 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 24x100	2,200
Quincy-st., n. s., 105 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 20x105	7,000
Smith and Conselyea sts., s. w. cor., 85.9x19x27x71 x100	2,000
Union-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Prospect-st., 50x150	750
Van Buren-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 16.8 x100	4,500
Warren-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Rochester-av., 25x63.9 q c	100
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 169.5 ft. w. of 6th av., 22x90	1,700
8th-st., n. s., 186.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 60x100	1,700
South 9th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 6th-st., 25x100	1,800
South 9th-st., s. s., 137 ft. w. of 9th-st.. 25 front	6,300
North 16th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 5th-st., 25x100	600
14th-st., s. s., 288 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16x90	2,800
40th-st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.2	250
Hudson-av., e. s., 164 ft. n. of Sands-st., 20.6x75	6,500
Myrtle-av., n. s., 63.7 ft. w. of Cedar-st., 25x60x25x55	500
Pennsylvania-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Virginia-av., 25 x100	750
Waverly-av., s. s., 375.6 ft. w. of Flatbush-road, 100x 197.7x99x186	13,000
Lots Nos. 21 and 22 Hunter Fly Farm map	1,000
Lot No. 54, Hunter Fly Farm map	5,300
Lots Nos. 90, 91, 82, 8, 83, 84, 85, Ives' Prospect Hill map	5,000
Lot No. 383, Bussing & Bushnell map	nom.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Hempstead.

Dethpage road, n. s., adjoining Sprague's, 2 acres and houses	$360

Newtown.

Radde-st., s. e. s., 225 ft. s. of Payntar-av., 25x100	$2,500
Lot No. 3, Van Wicklen map, adjoining Van Alst's, 151x382.9	500

Near Rockaway.

Property adjoining Davison's, 2 acres and houses	$500

Oyster Bay.

Henry Baylis' property, adjoining Hawkhurst's, 5 acres	$100

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Washington-st., Peekskill, h. and l., 50x230	$3,500

Eastchester.

Lot No. 408, map Mount Vernon, 100x105	$100

Mount Pleasant.

Sleepy Hollow road, h. and 2 acres	$8,000

Morrisania.

Lot No. 468, North New-York, 25x100	$1,200

New-Rochelle.

Banks-st. and Turnpike, s. e. cor., h. and l., 26x60	$4,700

Newcastle.

A. H. Sands' property, 6 acres	$50

West Farms.

Lot No. 65, Upper Morrisania	$200
Lot No. 67, Upper Morrisania	200
Lot No. 9, Warosville	450

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Brien-st., w. s., M. J. Hopkins' property, 28 ft. front	$1,200
Charlton-st., e. s., 125 ft. from Spruce-st., 25x100	1,300
Lush-st., e. s., 330 ft. from Avenue C, 20x96	260
Mulberry-st., w. s., Conon premises, 29x102	1,600
Baldwin Premises, 125 ft. from corner of Amity-st. and New-York-av., 25x95	700

Orange.

Cone-st., e. s., G. Faulkner's property, 25x120	$250
White-st., n. s., M. Cox's property, 61x150	1,500

East Orange.

Steuben-st., e. s., 305 ft. from Sussex-av., 25x150	$400

South Orange.

Douglass-st., n. s., 550 ft. from Grove-st., 100x100	$230

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI,) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—Over three million dollars of the above loan having been sold in this market, beside several large lots for shipment to Europe, the price has this day been advanced to par, and accrued interest in currency.

The proceeds of this loan are to be applied to payment of maturing obligations, and not for extension of the road, or new improvements.

The Bonds will be a first mortgage on 283 miles of road, running from St. Louis to Kansas City, and have twenty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold. Coupons mature February and August. Net earnings now double the amount required to meet interest account.

For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

☞ TO INVESTORS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD.

PRINCIPAL ALSO PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, as an INVESTMENT SECURITY, combining perfect safety, cheapness, and profit, are unequaled by anything offered in the market.

They pay seven per cent. interest—Feb. 1 and Aug. 1—in gold coin, *free of Government tax*. The principal also is payable in gold.

The bonds have fifty years to run, and are convertible into stock at the option of the holder. A sinking-fund is provided sufficient to pay off the whole mortgage at maturity.

Each bond is for $1,000, or £200 sterling. Interest is payable in New-York or London, at the option of the holder.

These bonds are fully secured, being a first lien of $5,000,000 upon 200 miles of railway, costing $10,000,000, and traversing the finest district of Illinois; also upon 20,000 ACRES OF LAND, estimated to contain 100,000,000 tons of coal. These lands, on the completion of the railroad through them, will be worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage.

For all the coal this Company can produce there is a ready market; 1,000 miles of railway and the population of 30,000 square miles of territory can be supplied with fuel from its mines, more readily and cheaply than from any other quarter.

One-half the means required for the construction and equipment of the railroad, and for the purchase of coal lands, is derived from the sale of capital stock, to which large subscriptions are made along the line of road and elsewhere.

The work of construction is proceeding with great rapidity, and the first division of fifty miles, giving an outlet to the coal, will be in full operation by 1st January next.

The estimated earnings of this line of railway, with its coal business, are threefold what will be required to pay interest on its bonds.

The trustee for the bondholders is the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York.

At 95, the present price, and with gold at 40 premium, the bonds pay an income of over 10 per cent. per annum.

For sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

Governments and other securities received in exchange.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

☞ COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE 40 YEARS 7 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The road is about 600 miles in length, with unsurpassed connections, passes through the most populous and richest agricultural sections of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and its traffic receipts, it is believed, will prove ample in any contingency, not only to provide for the prompt payment of its interest and other liabilities, but also for satisfactory dividends to its stockholders.

The Bonds can be registered at the office of the Company in New-York.

Parties desiring to invest in these bonds can obtain the same, together with any further information that may be desired, on application to the undersigned.

WM. R. FOSDICK,
At St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.
U. A. MURDOCK,
At Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st.
JNO. A. ISELIN & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	122	Barley, bushels	...
Flour, bbls	15,438	Malt, bushels	13,900
Flour, bags	...	Peas, bushels	...
Cornmeal, bbls	100	Pork, bbls	...
Cornmeal, bags	...	Cut Meats, pkgs	85
Wheat, bushels	3,200	Lard, pkgs	...
Corn, bushels	24,110	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	...
Rye, bushels	1,300	Whisky, bbls	261
Oats, bushels	...	Petroleum, bbls	2,837

ASHES—Continue in good demand at $9@$9 12½ for Pots, and (nominally) $9 75@$10 for Pearls ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been quiet since our last, including Java at 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has been more active and quite firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,662 bales, including 1,915 bales to spinners, 614 bales to speculators, and 133 bales to shippers.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ ℔	22½	23	23½@23½
Good Ordinary, ⅌ ℔	25½	26	26½@26½
Low Middling, ⅌ ℔	28½	28½	28½@29½
Middling, ⅌ ℔	30½	30½	31 @31½
Good Middling, ⅌ ℔	33	33½	33½@34

COAL—At the monthly auction sale of Scranton Coal to-day, 50,000 tons were disposed of at a decided improvement in prices, including 8,000 tons Lump at $4 45@$4 47½; 12,000 tons Steamer, $4 80@$4 97½; 10,000 tons Grate, $5 02½@$5 35; 3 000 tons Egg, $5 32½@$5 40; 12,000 tons Stove, $5 42½@$5 55; 5,000 tons Chestnut, $4 32½@$4 50, ⅌ ton of 2,240 ℔s., delivered at Elizabethport, N. J.

DRY GOODS—Increased activity is noted in domestic cotton, but at irregular, and in some instances easier prices. The *Independent* says: "Cotton goods have been halting between two leading jobbing firms and prices have slightly weakened, but in woolens there has been an active demand and prices have been firm. In unbleached cottons there has been some excitement, owing to the disposition shown by certain prominent jobbers to depress the market by offering standard makes at about a cent a yard lower than the manufacturers' prices. The result is not favorable to a fall, as evinced by the manufacturers' agents. Massachusetts and Newmarket standards are firmly held by commission houses at 16½, and Wachusetts 17½. In bleached shirtings and sheetings there is no noticeable change since last week. The stock in first hands is accounted small for the season, and no disposition is shown by manufacturers' agents to make any concessions in prices. There has been some improvement in the demand, but transactions are still limited for the season. Cotton flannels are selling rather more freely, but without change of price. Corset jeans are in steady demand at our quotations. There appears to be more doing in drills, though the demand is confined to the near trade. The stock on hand is reported light. Apron checks are in good demand, and prices are firm. Stripes and ticks are dull. Denims and cottonades are in fair demand for the better qualities, but there is very little doing in light weights. In prints there has been an unsettled feeling, caused chiefly by an indiscreet movement on the part of the Merrimack in closing out their light work at a decline of one cent a yard, which naturally created a feeling that a similar decline would take place in other kinds of work. But this expectation was disappointed. The Fall patterns are selling freely and at firm prices. The Spragues offer an unusually attractive assortment of dark work. Ginghams are not in lively demand, but prices are unchanged. Rolled jaconets and cambrics sell freely, but in small lots; and there is a fairly active demand for silesias. Italian cloths are in good request from the clothing trade. There is a very encouraging business in dress goods; and muslin de laines, which have been unremunerative to manufacturers for some time past, are now in fair demand. The supply is not in excess, and the sales are good. In shawls there is something like a revival, and the sales of popular makes are quite large, as the Fall styles are attractive and the demand is good, it is not unlikely that prices will advance. There is a good demand for most kinds of woolen goods and cloths are fairly sustained, but without marked change in prices. There is a better demand for fancy cassimeres, but satinets are a shade lower. Kentucky Jeans remain without improvement. Carpets are not in good demand, but there are no indications of a fall in prices. In flannels, both twilled and plain, there is more doing, and prices are firm. In foreign goods there is considerable animation; the auction sales have been commenced, and have been well attended. The market is well supplied, and importations for the past week of goods adapted to the coming season have been unusually heavy. The jobbers do not buy with reckless avidity, but show a commendable discrimination in making selections for the season. There are indications of a good wholesome Fall trade. Silk goods are about 10 ⅌ cent. higher than last year's prices.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	791
Receipts last week	1,530
Receipts preceding week	1,794
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	393,817
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	619,319
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	452
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	217,224
Exports since Sept. 1	371,055
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	361,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	32,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,189,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,871,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,676,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,555,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,693,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	51,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	97,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less freely offered and desirable lots have been quoted steady in price, on, however, a light business. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,300 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 65@$7 85; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 50@$8 50; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $8 50@$9 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 40@$9 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 65@$7 85
Extra State	7 50@ 9 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 60@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.	8 40@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 00@12 75
Extra Genesee	9 60@12 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@14 00

Southern Flour is quiet at about former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls, at $8 50@$9 50 for very poor to fair, and $9 50 @$16 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is in slack request at previous prices. Sales have been reported of 450 sacks at $10@$12 as extremes for Extras, ⅌ 196 ℔s. Rye Flour continues quiet and heavy at $7@$9 85 for common to very choice ⅌ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 65@$6 for Western, $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 65 for State, $6 for Brooklyn, $6 for Fairfax, $6 65@$6 70 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less plenty, and has been in rather better request at decidedly firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 49,000 bushels, including new and old White Western, at $2 30@$2 60; Red and Amber do. (Winter) at $2 23@$2 35; No. 1 Spring at $2 02@$2 05; No. 2 Spring at $1 95@$1 85½; White State, part at $2 48; new Amber State at $2 47½; and White Southern, part at $2 45 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in moderately active request, opening a trifle more firmly, but closing rather heavily; sales have been reported of 115,000 bushels at $1 14@$1 20 for unsound and damp, and $1 20½@$1 22 for ordinary to choice sound new Mixed Western, and $1 24 for old Western, in store, ⅌ bushel. Rye is very quiet, ranging from $1 40@$1 75 ⅌ bushel; sales, 2,300 bushels. Nothing new in Barley or Peas. Of Malt, 10,000 bushels sold on private terms. Oats have been in fair request and quoted firmer; sales have been reported, since our last, of 85,000 bushels old Western at 81c.@81½c. afloat, and 78½c.@79c. in store; also new Oats at 73c.@75c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale (old crop) is in good demand at 80c.@90c., for shipping, and $1 10@$1 45 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 ℔s. New is in request at 65c.@$1 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Straw continues at 75c.@95c. for short and long ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been inactive at former rates, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@30c. ⅌ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@12½c.; New-York State, good to prime, 15c.@20c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 25c.@30c.; Eastern, prime to choice, 15c.@25c.; Wisconsins, common to fair, 15c.@20c.; Wisconsins choice to fancy, 25c.@35c.; Bavarians, 20c.@30c.; Belgians, 15c.@20c. ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—The receipts of the week, ending to-day, have been 13,373 hides, and 264 bales do.; sales, 559 Dry Buenos Ayres, 25½ ℔s., 21½c. gold, selected; 235 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 11½ ℔s., private terms; 2,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22 ℔s., 18c.@18½c. gold, as they run; 1,776 Dry Entre Rios, 20 ℔s., 20½c. gold, selected; 3,000 Dry Montevideo, 21@23 ℔s., 20½c.@21c. gold, selected; 1,692 Dry Orinoco, 20 ℔s., 19½c. gold, selected; 2,200 Dry California, 22c.@28c., private terms; 10,500 Dry Sierra Leone, 9 ℔s., 39½c., currency, selected; 1,450 Dry Port-au-Platt, 16@18 ℔s., 14c.@14½c. gold, as they run; 1,800 Dry Rio Hache, 20 ℔s., private terms; 650 Dry Caraccas, 20 ℔s., private terms; 2,100 Dry Vera Cruz, 19½ ℔s., 17½c. gold, as they run; 1,500 Dry Mexican, 24@27 ℔s., 21c.@22½c. currency, as they run; 500 Dry Matamoras, to arrive, 26 ℔s., private terms; 3,500 Dry Texas, to arrive, 23 ℔s., private terms; 1,000 Dry Texas, Kips, 12 ℔s., private terms, 8,360 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Cow, 48@50 ℔s., private terms; 1,170 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 52 ℔s., 11½c. gold, selected; 3,500 City Slaughter, 65@75 ℔s., 13½@14c. currency. The stock of Hides on hand is 156,100, (same time last year, 178,800,) and 357 bales, as follows: 85,000 Dry Buenos Ayres; 21,500 Montevideo; 20,000 Dry Rio Grande; 8,700 Dry Orinoco; 2,000 Dry Porto Cabello; 1,800 Dry Central American; 2,600 Dry Mexican; 6,800 Dry Texas; 5,800 Dry Salted African; 1,900 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow; 357 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Of the business of the week ending to-day, Messrs. HALL & CO. remark as follows: "Hemlock Sole—There is more doing, particularly in Common Hide Leather. Buenos Ayres is in more limited demand, and our highest quotations cannot be realized, except for a few choice tannages. Receipts fair for the season. Stock well assorted. For Oak Sole the market has been quiet but steady, with a moderate business. Receipts and stock light." We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28½c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, good damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@27c.; Hemlock, poor damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@22½c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 42c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 23c.@25c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

LUMBER—The Albany *Argus* remarks that the receipts of Lumber continue large and stock is accumulating upon the yards. There is a fine assortment in market. The sales for the week have been good, and principally for present wants, without variation in price from our last week's quotations. Shipments have been large, mostly to the East, New-York and its vicinity. Lake and Canal Freights are still low, but will not continue so long, and an advance will check the shipment of Lumber. The receipts at Albany, by the Erie and Champlain Canals, for the third week of August, were:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C ft.	Staves, Lbs.
1868	15,582,100	1,925	....	310,000
1867	18,742 500	2,186	4,752	575,600

Of the boards and scantling 12,017,770 feet were by the Erie, and 3,564,284 feet by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Aug. 22, were:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C ft.	Staves, Lbs
1868	251,213,600	28,688	60,486	18,925 300
1867	199,456,800	16,196	4,752	19,025,700

MOLASSES—Continues dull and heavy, including Porto Rico at 46c.@68c.; Cuba at 31c.@50c.; English Islands at 51½c.@52½c.; New-Orleans, 85c.@90c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in very moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $4@ $4 25; Resin at $2 75@$9 ⅌ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $3 25@$4 25; Pitch at $3 25@$3 37 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet but steady, including Crude Whale at 82½c.@85c.; Bleached Whale at 92c.@95c.; Crude Sperm at $1 80@$1 82½; Unbleached Whale at $2 10@$2 12; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 50; Red Oil at 85c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 10; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather more demand at 15c.@15½c. for Crude in bulk; 21c.@21½c. for do. in bbls.; 30½c.@33½c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, opening rather more firmly, but closing in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $28 87@$29, for large and small lots, closing at $28 90, cash, for New Western Mess; $28 75@$28 87 for Old Mess; $25 75@$26 for Prime Mess, and $23 50@$24 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been scarce and quiet; sales equal to 125 packages, at 16c.@19½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 13c.@14c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams ⅌ ℔. Bacon is inactive but firm. Lard continues in moderate request at rather steadier rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 tcs. and bbls. at 18½c.@19½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 18⅞c.@19c. for prime steam, ⅌ ℔. Beef is inactive at $14@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 125 bbls. Tierce Beef rules very dull, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams are inactive at $25@$31 for State and Western ⅌ bbl. Butter and Cheese are quiet. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State and Jersey, fresh pails, ⅌ ℔	35 @50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ⅌ ℔	35 @50
State, firkins, ⅌ ℔	40 @43
State, half-firkin tubs, ⅌ ℔	42 @44
Welsh tubs, ⅌ ℔	37 @40
Western Reserve, tubs, ⅌ ℔	[illegible] @35
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ⅌ ℔	30 @32
Western Reserve, firkins, ⅌ ℔	32 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ⅌ ℔	30 @33
Northern Pennsylvania, firkins, ⅌ ℔	36 @40

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ ℔	17 @18
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ⅌ ℔	[illegible]
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ ℔	[illegible]
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ ℔	15 @16
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ ℔	8 @12

SUGARS—Have been in rather moderate demand at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 hhds. Cuba, at from 10½c.@14½c., and 147 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars are inactive at 13½c.@15½c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 85,000 ℔s. Tallow at 12⅝c.@12¾c.; 36,000 ℔s. Stearine at 18c.@19½c., and 28,500 ℔s. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 370 bbls., in bond, at 71c.@72½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 15,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 2½d. ⅌ bushel; a small lot of Cotton at 3-16d. ⅌ ℔. For Glasgow, 15,000 bushels Corn, by do., on private terms. For a Continental port direct, a ship, from Philadelphia, with 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FIRE FLY, OR THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG. Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, George Holland, C. H. Rockwell, W. J. Leonard, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mr. D. H. Harkins and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mrs. Harry Watkins and others.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
COMIC ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. James Taylor, Mrs. R. A. Brennan, Mme. Stuttaford and others.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Advices from China state that the rebels, while retreating after raising the siege of Pekin, were overtaken by the Imperial troops and totally defeated. Some European officers aided the victorious troops.

The *Pays* says that if Prussia refuses to disarm, France will accept the possibility of war.

The defeat of the American yacht *Sappho* in the international contest on Tuesday, is attributed to her being out of condition in consequence of a collision which she had a few days since. She was in dock all Monday night, and during the race met with several accidents to her rigging which destroyed all hopes of her success almost at the commencement of the contest.

A London dispatch says that the Queen of Spain had requested the Emperor NAPOLEON to meet her at Biarritz, and that NAPOLEON had declined the interview.

The Prussian Government is reported to have agreed to the propositions made by the United States to secure protection to emigrants on shipboard.

An American schooner, supposed to be the *C. C. Colgate*, from Liverpool to New-York, went ashore near the mouth of the River Dee, and is a total wreck. It is supposed that the entire crew were lost.

The steamship *Cuba*, from Liverpool Aug. 15, and Queenstown Aug. 16, arrived at this port yesterday.

GENERAL.

The Chief of Police of Charleston, S. C., has announced that he will strictly enforce an existing city ordinance forbidding the beating of drums at night, except when, as an alarm, it may be authorized by competent civil authority.

The colored people of Cleveland, Ohio, held a meeting on Monday evening, as a tribute of respect to the memory of Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS. The hall was draped in mourning, relieved by numerous American flags. Speeches were made by Rev. J. W. ROBERTSON, of Wellington; Hon. Mr. HUTCHINS, of Trumbull County; A. T. SLADE, Esq., and Mr. JOHN GREEN, and appropriate resolutions were adopted.

Capt. H. B. NONES, United States Revenue Cutter Service, died at his residence in Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday, aged 64 years. He was appointed to the service by President JACKSON in 1830.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes a communication in which the writer claims that he has devised a scheme by which, within twenty-five years after its adoption, the entire national debt of the United States, with all the accruing interest, will be paid. And not only so, but this can be accomplished, he claims, with a reduction of 5 per cent. upon the gross amount of internal taxes after the lapse of one year, so that at the end of ten years only one-half of our present rate of taxation will be assessed. He says that he would be glad to divulge his plans to Hon. WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, AUGUST BELMONT, JOHN J. CISCO, JAY COOKE and Hon. S. P. CHASE, and demonstrate their feasibility.

The President on Tuesday appointed PERRY FULLER to be Collector of Customs at New-Orleans, *vice* KELLOGG resigned.

Gen. ROUSSEAU left Washington on Tuesday, *en route* to take command of the Military District of Louisiana.

CHRISTOPHER HARE, an old man residing near Columbus, Ohio, was arrested on Monday for attempting to destroy his family with an ax, and after being examined was pronounced insane and sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

The Auditor of State of Ohio on Monday revoked the licenses and certificates of authority to agents of the Great Western Horse Insurance and Detective Company, of Decatur, Ill., of the Hartford Live-stock Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., and warned all persons from attempting to do insurance business for these companies in the State.

A Chicago telegram says: "JACOB R. BACON, of Springfield, Illinois, died on Saturday from the effects of a dose of strychnine, administered by a partially crazy wife as a remedy for a slight indisposition."

The first race yesterday at the Narragansett Park, R. I., for a premium of $900, one and a quarter miles, was won by *Sleety*, who beat *Climax* by a head and neck, after a hard race, in the fast time of 2:13¾. The second race was for the Rhode Island cup, $50 each, and $1,000 added, two miles and a half. *Gen. Yorke* beat *Fanny Cheatham*, *Onward* and *Red Dick*. Time, 4:37¾. The odds were heavily against *Gen. Yorke*. The third race, for a premium of $1,000, for all ages, two mile heats, was won by *Gen. Duke* in two heats.

The proprietor of the Fountain Hotel, at Manyunk, Penn., was run over by a passenger car and killed on Tuesday night.

The dye-house attached to Wallace's Mills, at Manyunk, Penn., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The loss is estimated at $5,000. The property was partially insured.

CHARLES CLARK, son of G. W. CLARK, of Enfield, N. H., accidentally shot himself through the temple, and died instantly, while coon hunting, on Tuesday night.

In New-Haven, a few days ago, a well-dressed young man, who gave his name as SAMUEL ELDEN, deposited a small sum of money at the National New-Haven Bank. He afterward made two similar deposits, remarking at one time that he was building a house on Orange-street. He also got it announced through the papers that he was going to build a fine house. On Monday ELDEN appeared, and said he wished to deposit a certified check for $2,800 on a bank in Philadelphia. The check was taken and a telegram sent to the bank. The bank replied that it "never gave certified checks," and that it knew nothing about ELDEN. Mr. DAY, the Cashier, informed the Police authorities, and on Tuesday morning, when ELDEN called at the bank to draw the money on his forged check, he was considerably surprised by receiving a request from a Police officer to go up to the jail, whither he immediately went.

A white man named J. S. BASFORD, who was confined in the Henrico County (Va.) jail, awaiting trial on the charge of murder committed in 1863, was set at liberty when Richmond was evacuated by the rebel troops. A few days ago he returned and surrendered himself to the county authorities and demanded to be tried. Col. YOUNG, the Commonwealth Attorney for Henrico, informed BASFORD that it was impossible to hold him for trial, as all the papers in his case had been destroyed at the time the County Court-house was burned, and that it would be necessary to make out a new indictment against him, which could not be done, as the witnesses could not be produced. BASFORD still insists upon a trial, as he says he cannot be satisfied without it, and offers to hunt up some of the witnesses, as he knows where they can be found.

Commencement exercises at Brown University take place next week. In place of the usual oration on the day preceding commencement, it has been decided to hold a general meeting of the Alumni of the University, for the free discussion of such practical measures as may contribute to the promotion of its efficiency and prosperity. The meeting will be held in Manning Hall, at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday.

The Chinese Embassy will remain in Boston until the 1st of September, when they will come to this City. They will sail hence for Europe on the 9th.

Commissioner CAPRON, of the Agricultural Bureau, has abolished the system of distributing seeds, except so far as to furnish seed for experiment to those who desire to test them with a view to improving the products of the country.

The jewelry store of WILLIAM A. CHURCHILL, in New-Britain, Conn., was entered by burglars on Monday night and robbed of watches, jewelry, cutlery, money and gold, to the value of from $800 to $1,000. The store was entered between 12 and 1 A. M., evidently by two men, who came with a horse and wagon.

Mr. MOUNT, City Treasurer of New-Orleans, and Mr. HUNT, Attorney for Mr. MOUNEY, late Assistant City Treasurer, charged with being a defaulter, have made such representations to Recorder BECKER as to induce him to let the case lie over indefinitely, in the expectation that Mr. MOUNEY may clear himself of the charge.

The roof of the Democratic "ranche" in Detroit, Mich., fell in on Monday, killing a man named DAVID MEEK, and seriously injuring four or five others.

Delegates from twenty-eight Democratic clubs met at Masonic Hall last evening and made arrangements for a grand torch-light procession, to be formed soon after the State Democratic nominees shall have been announced. Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS was elected Grand Marshal.

The Republican State Central Committee will be glad to receive copies of such Republican newspapers as may be sent them from any part of the State. Headquarters Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York City.

Jacob Van Nostrand, John H. Clark, Alexander Campbell, Robert Savin, Benjamin Westerfield, Jr., James Moore, Michael Duren and Michael Kerby, bricklayers, were tried yesterday at the Court of Sessions, White Plains, on the charge of conspiracy to prevent WILLIAM DAWSON from working as an apprentice. They were all found guilty and remanded for sentence.

The bricklayers' society held a meeting last night at Milleman's Hall, corner Seventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. A coöperative building association was proposed and a number of shares taken, and sundry resolutions were passed.

Twenty-four Canadians played the Indian game of Lacrosse at the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, yesterday. The game is an exciting one, and appears to require great quickness, speed and endurance.

The executors of the late DANIEL E. DEVLIN yesterday presented to the Board of Audit a claim against the county amounting to $334,000, based on a statute which allows the County Treasurer one per cent. on all monyes received and paid out by him. Mr. DEVLIN held the office of City Chamberlain from 1861 to 1865, and during which he was *ex-officio* County Treasurer, and paid out over $33,000,000 for the county.

Cotton was more active yesterday at full prices. Breadstuffs were moderately inquired for; Flour was steady; Wheat and Oats were dearer; Corn closed heavily; Provisions were less active; Groceries, quiet and less buoyant; Freights inactive, with 445 vessels of all classes in port.

The Democratic Appeal to the Pocket.

There can be no objection to the earnestness or frequency with which Democratic orators appeal to the pockets of the people in favor of reduced taxation and economy in expenditures. The public mind has been so debauched by habits of personal extravagance, that even dull times may have compensating advantages in their tendency to necessitate thrift. And the unavoidable lavishness of the war period so diverted the attention of parties from the wise frugality which best befits republican government, that all just criticism in the direction of diminished outlay deserves to be welcomed. Only it should be just, or the pretended remedy will be worse than the disease.

And the prevalent Democratic criticism does not happen to be just. It is not honest or candid. It perverts some facts and suppresses others, rendering it impossible, with the data furnished, to form a correct estimate of the case with which legislators and statesmen are required to deal. Even Mr. PENDLETON is not wholly exempt from the vice of his party. In his speech at Portland, the other day, he arraigned the entire policy of Congress as too costly to be endured by the country, and preferred in detail a long list of charges:

"You might lose your liberty, for human endurance knows no limit; but you cannot buy more than you can pay for, and you cannot pay more than the extortions of the tax-gatherer can squeeze out of a suffering people. Freedmen's bureaus, military commissions, military Governments, the support of ten State Governments, constitutional amendments, negro suffrage and carpet-baggers are pretty expensive luxuries. And when they bring with them idle hands, short crops, no home markets for our Western products, and no articles for Eastern ships to carry to other nations, they are more expensive still; and when you superadd to these things high tariffs and high taxes, an uncertain supply of work, a high price for all the necessaries of life, a low price for labor and an increase in the hours of labor, then these luxuries come to be so expensive they are altogether intolerable."

Had Mr. PENDLETON desired to enlist the intelligence rather than the ignorance of his hearers, he would have supplemented his enumeration of items with the statement that a Republican Congress has wiped out several of them. Thus the Freedmen's Bureau will cease to exist, except as an educational agency, after the 1st of January next. Military Commissions and Military Governments have already come to an end in seven of the ten Southern States, and will be withdrawn from the remaining three so soon as they comply with the conditions of restoration. As for the Constitutional Amendment, negro suffrage, and "carpet-baggers," they have no proper connection with expenditure except as incidents of reconstruction, the value of which must be taken into consideration when discussing the question of cost.

It is not surprising that the Copperheads who assail every feature of reconstruction, and demand for rebel leaders instant and unconditional restoration to the councils of the Republic, object to expenditures incurred on the reconstruction account. They were equally opposed to expenditures on account of the war. Could Mr. PENDLETON be brought to the confessional, he would be constrained to acknowledge that in his opinion the means employed to put down the rebellion were alike extravagant and unconstitutional. The whole expense of the war was, from his point of view, a "pretty expensive luxury." It is the same with reconstruction. As he sees the matter, every dollar spent in reorganizing the rebel States on a broad and loyal basis is a dollar wasted. He would have the rebel regiments march triumphantly back to power, under white men's governments, with the freedmen condemned to civil inferiority and political bondage. Had this been allowed, of course outlay for reconstruction would have been unnecessary.

Obviously, however, any criticism of expenditure which ignores the object intended to be effected is mere demagogism. It is superficial, tricky and discreditable. The country submitted cheerfully to the cost of the war, and having sustained Congress in its policy of reconstruction, must be prepared to pay its price. These are questions of principle, into which figures do not properly enter. *They* come in when we proceed to discuss the capacity and integrity of the Republican Party, as the party responsible for the money aspect of measures resulting from the war.

The best evidence of the financial capacity of the party, and of the confidence felt in its integrity, is furnished by the record of loans negotiated, and by the general absence of business disaster during and since the war. To the test afforded by four years' terrible experience, Republicans may appeal for an answer to those who taunt them with financial feebleness or recklessness. In regard to what has since occurred, the point to be decided is, whether the measures of Congress have been marked by waste. Have the high standards of expenditure produced by the war and the condition of the currency been kept up unnecessarily? Has practicable retrenchment been neglected, and extravagance wantonly persisted in? Has there been no large reduction of appropriations?—no earnest attempt to lessen taxation? These are really the questions to be answered, and they are the questions which Mr. PENDLETON disingenuously keeps out of sight.

The truth is, however, that, with all its shortcomings, Congress has pushed forward the work of economy with a result which only needs to be known to establish the Republican title to popular favor. The last session was especially productive of amendment. The aggregate appropriations for ordinary expenses were reduced from $146,000,000 to $91,000,000. And internal taxes were abolished which yielded upward of $167,000,000. These two facts are alone sufficient to prove that there is no fondness for expensive luxuries—no neglect of the great duty which devolves on the party in power as the stewards of the people. As Mr. SHERMAN has well remarked, where appropriations for local improvements, or other purposes not imperatively necessary, have been carried, it has been with the help of Democratic votes.

Another fact which Mr. PENDLETON will have difficulty in neutralizing pertains to the original responsibility for the debt and taxation of which he now complains. Both proceed from the war. And the war was a national struggle for existence, which was jeopardized by a rebellion for which the Democracy is responsible. If the popular pocket is to be appealed to, then, as fairly it may be, it should be against the Democratic Party—not in its favor.

So also in regard to the policy of that party on the subject of reconstruction. Reduced appropriations and reduced taxation are possible only on the supposition that the Government has outlived its peril, and that the peace of the country will not be again disturbed. The Democratic plan, however, covers measures which, by reviving fierce and dangerous conflicts, will render retrenchment impossible, embarrass the public credit, and necessitate more taxation to meet the increased expenditures which trouble always brings. If the people would save money, and restore as quickly as possible an era of prosperity, they must preserve the Government from the hands of the Democratic Party.

Position of Chief Justice Chase and His Friends.

The speech of Col. BROWN, revealing the mysteries of the Democratic negotiations with Mr. CHASE, shows that the not inconsiderable element of which he is the representative will be found on the side of GRANT and COLFAX. The willingness of the Chief Justice to aid in the formation of a progressive party on a basis harmonizing with his convictions was too well understood to require formal statement. The main purpose of his friend seems to have been to relieve him from the suspicion of complicity with the Democratic Party in its present attitude. He was prepared to stand with that party on a platform recognizing the results of the war—reconstruction included. But he has no sympathy, and can hold no fellowship, with the reactionary forces which, through the treachery and weakness of Mr. SEYMOUR, obtained the ascendency in the New-York Convention. And as neutrality is to Mr. CHASE impossible, he gives his influence to the Republican ticket.

The circumstance doubtless indicates the direction in which those of the moderate Democrats who were sincere in their overtures to Mr. CHASE, and in their acceptance of his views, are preparing to move. The Conservative Republicans who were more or less concerned in the movement, took their places long ago. Whatever differences they had with the Republican leaders vanished before the extreme action of the New-York Convention, and the revolutionary course of its ruling spirits. The causes which governed their decision operate also on the War Democrats, and indeed on all who seek the reëstablishment of peace and prosperity. Indifference to the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR cannot satisfy them. Both the nomination and the platform derive their significance from the fact that they mark the triumph within the party of the violent element—the element which is prepared practically to reopen the rebellion, and undo all that has been accomplished by the Unionists. As between this section of the Democracy and the policy and candidates of the Republican Party, the Democratic friends of Mr. CHASE will not hesitate. The motives which prompted their approaches to him will as surely impel them to vote against the influences which they were anxious to overcome. Having failed in their attempt to infuse moderation and decency into the Democratic management, they have no alternative but to rebuke and defeat it by helping to swell the strength of the Republicans. This is the logical and the only probable result of the Chase negotiations.

The Break-up of the English Prize Ring—Our Reversionary Prospects.

We are now able to account for the numbers of low-browed, broken-nosed, closely cropped gentry who have landed on our shores of late from England. Their occupation there is gone. The British P. R. is doomed. A clause in an "Act for the Regulation of Railways," which passed unnoticed during the excitement of the past session, provides that any railway company convicted before two magistrates on the charge of being accessory to a breach of the peace by granting a special train to convey persons to a prize fight, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £500, half of which is to go to the informer. Mr. DISRAELI has thus, it is thought, killed prize fighting as effectually as he has done bribery. The informations in each case are to be laid before magistrates of the county in which the fight takes place, and as county magistrates, even though disposed sometimes to look with lenience upon prize fighting in the abstract, as in any other district, have a great objection to having their own neighborhoods invaded by crowds of ruffians, there is no doubt that offending railways will meet with strict justice and scant mercy.

If, as seems likely to be the case, this blow at the indispensable accessories to a prize-fight ends in the complete overthrow of the Prize Ring in England, an exodus from that country may be expected, the like of which has never been seen since St. Patrick drove the vermin from the sister island. In London, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, and the mining districts of England, there are thousands of persons who live, directly or indirectly, on prize fighting. And the worst of it is, that we in America shall most probably be afflicted with an irruption of hordes of these prize fighters, trainers, sporting bar-keepers, and disreputable characters generally. Australia will absorb a few, and a certain number will console themselves with the congenial sports of cock fighting, rat worrying, badger baiting, and the like, and with the profits to be made out of unwary spectators at such entertainments. But we fear that the majority will turn their thoughts Westward, and that recent arrivals are but the vanguard of a general emigration of pugilists and their hangers-on to this country.

We sincerely hope that measures will be taken to effectually discourage any further development of the taste for prize-fighting among us. We have a good deal too much of it already, and the scenes of lawlessness, violence, and brutality that took place in connection with a recent prize-fight near Baltimore, teach us what to expect if we are inundated with the additional ruffianism of the English prize-ring. We hope that in future all legal means, both for preventing intended prize-fights from taking place, and for inflicting penalties on those concerned when the vigilance of the law has been eluded, will be made use of. The sooner we let our unwelcome immigrants understand that they had better employ their brawny arms in some kind of honest and productive labor, than in beating each other into a jelly, to the demoralization of attendant crowds, the more creditable it will be to our laws, and the more beneficial to the community.

Dramatic Pilfering.

The French dramatic authors have long suffered from the depredations of British literary privateersmen, and so long as France alone produced what was worth stealing she was the sole sufferer. But our English cousins have discovered tempting fruit in the gardens of American dramatic literature, and have incontinently robbed us. Mr. DION BOUCICAULT—a dramatist who became famous for this sort of conveyancing from French authors—has just produced at the Princess' Theatre in London, a play of the sensational kind, called "After Dark," and purporting to be a local sketch of London life. The newspaper reviews of this play are before us, from which it appears that its incidents and sensations are simply wholesale robberies from two local sensations produced in this City within the past year, and entirely original with American authors. "After Dark" relies for its success on the famous "Railroad" sensation and the "Pier Scene," from Mr. DALY'S "Under the Gaslight," and the "Concert Saloon" scene in Mr. BROUGHAM'S "Lottery of Life." "Under the Gaslight" was appropriated first by an English publisher of plays, who printed it with a neat preface in which he explains to the American dramatist that he must blame his American Government for this piracy, since they will not consent to an international copyright; but the printed copy properly gives credit of authorship to the American writer. The English dramatist, however, steals the best scenes in it, mutilates Mr. BROUGHAM'S capital comedy, and mixing the whole fragmentary mass calls it "a new drama by DION BOUCICAULT."

Perhaps it would be nothing but bitter mockery, as Artemus Ward would say, to congratulate the American authors on this compliment paid them by Mr. BOUCICAULT. Still it is gratifying for them to reflect that that venerable pirate never took anything that was not well worth taking; that the result of his contributions to the stage has been to enlarge the popularity and fame of the French dramatists, and that he will do as much for his American victims. Managers on this side of the water have long since been in the habit of paying English authors for their original compositions; in fact, one theatrical firm in this city was dissolved a few days ago on account of a partner's honesty in this regard (toward Mr. BOUCICAULT himself!)—and the new English plays are paid for as liberally by New-York managers as they are in England; and we therefore suggest that in the course of the appropriations which English folk, guided by Mr. BOUCICAULT, will make from America from this time forward, they will not fail to get up an imitation of our honesty and fair dealing.

THE NEWSDEALERS' PROTECTIVE UNION.—A meeting was held last evening, at No. 76 Prince-street, of the Newsdealers' Protective Union. There were but few members present, and no business of importance was transacted. A code of by-laws for the government of an incorporated Company by newsdealers was offered, but was laid over for future consideration.

MINOR TOPICS.

Our spread eagle pride need not be humiliated to any great extent by the reported defeat of the American yacht *Sappho* on Tuesday in the international race which was sailed around the Isle of Wight. From all that we know of the conditions under which the race was made, we incline to the opinion that John Bull, in this instance, departed widely from his traditional love of fair play. The English competitors of the *Sappho*, instead of leaving to the judgment and experience of her crew all the details of her rig and trim during the contest, hampered them with restrictions as to what sails the yacht should carry. This was manifestly unfair. To prohibit the use of any sails other than the stay sails and jibs, in a yacht race, is about equivalent to starting a fast horse on a trotting match with one of his legs bound in such a manner that it cannot reach the ground. We wonder that the captain of the *Sappho* accepted terms which fettered his craft so unfairly. Under the circumstances American yatchtsmen and the builders of the *Sappho* need not be inconsolable.

We don't know whether the Democrats will thank us for telling them that they are making a mistake in letting loose their best *canards* at this early stage of the campaign. They have already, for instance, been so foolish as to let off the *canard* that GRANT was about to *resign*—whereas, if this had been kept till a week or a fortnight before the election, it might have had quite a successful flight. They are now attempting to start a *canard* that GRANT has a dark and sanguinary project for plunging the country into war with France, or England, or Mexico, or some other Power, in order to hide his scheme of establishing a military despotism. If this had been let loose two months from now, it might have flown so high that it would be hard to bring it down. If the Democrats have any more first-class *canards* in keeping, they had better keep them a little longer.

We are pleased to see the introduction here of the Canadian or Indian athletic game of "La Crosse." The game which was played in Brooklyn yesterday by a body of "professionals" is only the beginning of a series of exhibitions which will furnish everybody the opportunity of becoming acquainted with it. We have been running too exclusively to base ball of late years. We want more variety in these sports and exercises, so as to prevent their becoming flat and stale. Those who have seen "La Crosse" played in Lower Canada know what a lively, invigorating and muscle-developing exercise it furnishes, and what grand opportunities it offers for the display of skill and agility. It was introduced to England a year or two ago, and we should like to see it come in vogue in this country, for its own sake and for variety sake.

Official instructions have been issued (see our telegraphic columns) by Gen. GRANT to Gen. MEADE, in reference to the use of troops in aid of the civil authorities of the Southern States; and an official letter is also published from Attorney General EVARTS to the United States Marshal of the Northern District of Florida, in regard to the same question. Gen. GRANT says that "every demand from a civil officer for military aid, whether it be for the execution of a civil process or to suppress insurrection, should be forwarded to the President, with all the material facts of the case, for his orders." Mr. EVARTS informs the Marshal of the extent of his power in regard to the employment of the military, and also advises him that the "special duty and authority in the execution of process issued to you must not be confounded with the duty and authority of suppressing disorder and preserving the peace, which, under our Government, belongs to the civil authorities of the States, and not the civil authorities of the United States."

The crop of cotton and other staples which the Southern planters will raise this year will be *their own* to a far greater extent than any of the crops they had raised during the last two or three years. Last year, and the year before, a great part of the crop had to go for the payment of advances that were made to the planters. The proceeds of the crops did not go into the pockets of those who raised them, but into the hands of those who had loaned the means. This year, however, the planters, to a much greater extent than before, started out clear. The reason, doubtless, in most cases, was that they could not obtain advances in the North or elsewhere, so hard was money to procure on Southern account. On these grounds, the crop this year in the South will realize more benefit to the planters than in previous years.

There is a reform which will be a grateful one to the feelings of most people who walk the streets and see, at times, a man going up a long ladder with a laden hod on his shoulder, and then stepping from the top to the roof of a house—a spectacle enough to make one dizzy on the sidewalk! Machinery, worked by steam, is now employed for hoisting brick and mortar at STEWART'S new store and other parts of the City. It may also be worked by hand, and probably will be, in most cases. The wonder is that such a humane contrivance did not come into general use long ago.

The grand law of social movement in imperial and intellectual England is, that the genius of statesmanly progress in that country shall not look more than three inches beyond his nose, with any kind of scope or foresight, but rely for the order of his going on the hurrying up and thrusting on of the groping and grumbling mass of the people in the rear. The Reform lately produced by that same jogging and worrying from behind is now coming into operation—a lumbering and clumsy contrivance, full of exceptions, restrictions, qualifications, for rent-payers and for rate-payers, some rules for cities, some for boroughs, some for colleges, with clauses for England, clauses for Ireland, clauses for Scotland—all looking very little, at this distance. It would be a great blessing for our British cousins, if all that system of "chattelry" were fairly swept into limbo, and the simple American or French plan adopted. Let the English statesmen take heart of grace and allow a man to be "a man for a' that." Nothing terrible would come of it.

The National Academy of Science, which is now holding its annual session at Northampton, is composed of the ablest scientific men in America. Prof. AGASSIZ is the most prominent of these; but unfortunately he is at this time absent on an excursion to the far West. In his absence, however, PIERCE, GIBBES, WHITNEY, ROGERS, HENRY, and such men represent the high character of the body. There are but fifty members of this association, who were all named in the original act of incorporation by Congress, and the number cannot be increased. It was started four years ago by *savants* who had previously belonged to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was intended as a protest against the charlatanism which had got control of that body.

It is a popular opinion that when country editors are hard up for news and ideas, they always tell about some enormous squash which they have lately seen. Had any one of these gentry been present at the Farmers' Club yesterday, he would have had a nice tale for his rural readers. There was on exhibition a vast squash two feet long and a foot or more in diameter, which had reached that size in twenty days. The raiser of the squash said that it gave promise of swelling to the "size of a barrel," but the stem was broken off prematurely.

"*Memnoun oldum! Memnoun oldum!*" pronounced with a gracious bowing of the head, and a smile of great courtesy, after the manner of the Feringees, were, no doubt, far more charming words to the ear of Minister HARRIS at Constantinople, the other day, than they are now to the eye of the general reader, coming suddenly upon them for the first time. This was the reply of the Sultan ABDUL ASSIZ to the congratulations and good wishes of our Ambassador, and though it seems they only meant "I thank you! I thank you!" they show the wish of that great Khan of the Osmanlees to meet the American half way in a spirit of easy cordiality, putting etiquette aside. The Sultan is becoming as polite and companionable as the Emperor of Austria, under the teaching of a little wholesome adversity.

Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM has been lamenting the abuses into which all our amusements have degenerated. The character of our amusements will always show the character of the great body of our people. Amusements tend naturally downward in an unanswerable way to the common level of thought. Let the philosophers look to that great rough mass of the people, and try to raise their minds and tastes somewhat—not by exhortations merely, but by the getting-up of libraries and places of thought and study all over the country—not nearly so numerous as churches, perhaps, but sufficiently frequent in cities. We are far behind the Chinese in this respect. They make literature and learning the tests of all social dignity. If we bring up our youth without that humanizing charm of the intellect, we shall still continue to see pretty much what Mr. FROTHINGHAM denounces. Betting, gambling, drinking will disfigure all our amusements, till the "boys" are taught manlier and better notions.

Alas for the *Sappho!*

"She loitered; but her heart was good;
Could she go faster than she could?"

Those who will not be reassured by WORDSWORTH'S couplet, may, at any rate, have the consolation of the light-hearted Irishman, who, seeing his own horse distanced in the race, called out and bid his friends take notice how the little mare was *driving them all before her!* Better luck for the saucy *Sappho* next time.

One of the greatest facts in the political economy of the day is the assumption of all the telegraphs in the United Kingdom by the English Government—a change that will produce a variety of other changes, and at the same time disturb some of the foregone conclusions respecting government. The Ministers now propose to turn every Post Office and letter station into a telegraph office, and send messages all over, at shilling rates, to correspond with the existing penny or two cent rates. A man may send his shilling message in six words or so. Or he may spend ten or twenty shillings on his correspondence, if it is worth it. The result of all this would be a lessening of the customary letters, and in time the Post Office would be all telegraph, nearly—except love-letters and parcels. Population and confined space are turning Britain into a large family, for whom such a system would be advantageous. Our own country lies too broad and too loose for such a snug system as yet.

The alternations of rich and poor years in vine culture is one of the strange and often unaccountable mysteries of that industry. This year, although the prolonged drought and extraordinary continuance of heat have damaged some parts of the grape crop in France, especially in sandy and gravelly soils, the general field is remarkably encouraging, and in Burgundy, the Maconnais, Rivermont and Lyons district is really superb. The wine makers are anticipating a crop far surpassing last year's, both in quantity and quality, while the season has forced the grapes forward nearly a full month in point of time. In some localities the vine stocks are bent down with weight of fruit, and the grapes already having reached their full size, are beginning to redden.

The Grand Duke ALEXIS ALEXANDROVICH—who carries the old Celto-Slavonic *Mac* at the end of his patronymic instead of the beginning—is about to pay us a visit in a few days, his ship being now on its way from one of the Mediterranean ports. The Imperial Prince is about eighteen years old, and is an officer in the Russian navy. No doubt this scion of the ROMANOFF-HOLSTEINS will receive a cordial welcome along our seaboard, for a great many good and hospitable reasons.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

FOUL PLAY—ACT SECOND OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY DRAMA.

During the performance of "Foul Play" last night, at the Broadway Theatre, another sensation occurred incident to the legal difficulties between Mr. HARKINS and Mr. J. T. LLOYD. The play commenced as usual, and until the third act progressed smoothly. The first and second scenes of the third act had passed, and the meeting between *Robert Penfold* (Mr. HARKINS) and *Gen. Rolleston* had just taken place; as the two actors were standing silent, in mutual recognition, a man passed quietly from a seat in the orchestra chairs, and leaping among the musicians at the left side of the orchestra, clambered to the stage, and walked quickly toward Mr. HARKINS; as he came near the latter he fumbled in his breast pockets. The audience left their seats, the gentlemen forcing their way toward the stage, evidently expecting before the public a similar scene to that perpetrated behind the scenery on Monday night. Mr. HARKINS called quietly for an officer to "remove this man from the stage," at the same time saying, "this is too bad." The intruder then handed Mr. HARKINS a paper and leaped from the stage, making his way quickly from the house. Several policemen had entered the auditorium, but were too late to prevent the interruption. During the time that this affair was progressing the whole audience hissed and jeered at the intruder. As soon as the fellow had gone the carpenters and "supes" who had rushed to the stage during the excitement were cleared away and the act was finished. When the curtain fell a few minutes after, loud calls were made for Mr. HARKINS, who appeared with Manager MOORE. Mr. MOORE assured the audience that he, as agent of Mr. WILLIAMS, would protect Mr. HARKINS in his right to play the piece without further interruption, and that the parties causing the disturbance would be called to account for it. A speech was called for from Mr. HARKINS, who thanked the audience for their generously uttered sympathy, and before them thanked Mr. MOORE for his assurances of protection. The play was then resumed.

The man who caused the excitement is a clerk of J. T. LLOYD, and served on Mr. HARKINS a summons to appear before Judge BARNARD in the case between him and LLOYD.

Various Dramatic Notes.

Dodworth Hall was opened last evening by a detachment from one of the English concert saloons. The party comprises Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, who is styled "The Champion Comic," Mr. and Mrs. BRENNAN, and Mme. STUTTAFORD.

A preliminary exhibition of the new Lincoln Diorama is to be given at Irving Hall on Friday evening. The entertainment opens for the public on Monday next.

The opening night at Kelly & Leon's new Minstrel Hall has been deferred until Monday, the 31st inst.

DAN RICE, with his Circus, Menagerie, and School of Educated Animals, makes his farewell appearance in Hoboken on Monday, the 31st inst., in Brooklyn Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 1, 2 and 3, and at East New-York Friday, Sept. 4.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

THE SESSION FOR SEPTEMBER.

The *pros* and *cons* of the September session question are eagerly discussed by politicians of every stripe. The advocates of a meeting at that time are nearly always Southern Radicals, who fear that they cannot carry their States without assistance in the way of a repeal of the law prohibiting the organization and arming the militia. They say that the order issued to-day from the War Department instructing military commanders in the South as to their power of interference in case of political or other disturbance is a nullity, so far as practical results are concerned. They argue that the mere presence of troops, without authority to act, as contemplated in the order, unless appealed to by the civil authorities, will not weigh a hair's influence against the inclination of the Democrats to interfere with the election. They further argue, after the Marshal, Sheriff, or other civil authority in the locality of a political disturbance, has taken cognizance of it, the delay necessary to the issue of a civil writ and obtaining military assistance, will give any party, so inclined, plenty of time to complete their design of controlling the polls. Many of them are extreme enough to say that the order will result in the loss of the South to GRANT and COLFAX. On the other hand it is argued that the reassembling of Congress in September will take from the canvass, both North and South, two-thirds of the ablest and most directly interested speakers in the Republican ranks; again, if Congress should meet and pass such a bill as is demanded, the veto which would undoubtedly follow, and the time consumed in perfecting it, would prevent the possibility of its becoming a law until October, when it will be too late to organize and equip the militia in the South. On the whole, it is conceded that the adjournment to meet at as late a day as the 21st of September was a great mistake, and may be attended with fatal results to the country.

REVENUE SUPERVISORS.

Secretary MCCULLOCH stated to-day, in answer to a pressing inquiry regarding the appointment of Revenue Supervisors, that none would be made for some time. It is evident from this statement that the law authorizing these appointments will remain a dead letter until there is some change in the nominating power, which is, as usual, threatened every day by persons who profess to have assurances that Commissioner ROLLINS will be suspended. Of this, however, there seems to be little danger until after it is settled whether Congress will meet in September or not.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

The political version of Gen. ROSECRANS' visit to the Virginia Springs, recently made public, astonishes many of his friends here who have hitherto believed that he went there on business connected with railroad affairs. It is known that he is directly interested in the advancement of a scheme to build a Southern Pacific Railroad connecting with the trunk lines from New-Orleans or Vicksburg, and running thence to Albuquerque, thence due south to the Mexican border at Nugales, and from thence along the boundary line a little north by west to the Pacific Coast. It is also proposed to build a railroad from Nugales to Guaymas, in Mexico, on the eastern shore of the Gulf of California, which it is probable is a matter of interest to some. The number of Southern railroad men present at the Springs gives credence to the belief that railroad matters as well as politics have been discussed there.

GEN. MEADE.

Gen. MEADE is expected to arrive here to-morrow on official business.

THE BANK NOTE LARCENY.

In the preliminary examination to-day of the colored woman, GEORGIANA SCHUREMAN, arrested on a charge of aiding in the larceny from the Treasury of unsigned bank notes of the First National Bank of Jersey City, the signatures to which were forged, Hon. H. R. HULBURD, Comptroller of Currency, was called as witness. His testimony was follows:

Am Comptroller of the Currency in the Treasury Department; the notes are prepared and kept by me until issued; had on hand in May, 1867, eighteen impression each of two notes—one denomination of $50 and the other $1,000, making $12,000; each note numbered in upper right hand corner, 19,609 to 19,688, and in lower left hand corner from 671 to 750. The two notes on a sheet were numbered alike. In May the notes were taken from the office some time from 1st to 7th. When they were taken out they had the numbers and seal on, but were not signed by the officers of the Bank. They were all in one package, and the last he saw of them was in the vault of his bureau. These notes were prepared for issuing to the bank on their order. Witness identified the note which accused attempted to pass as one of those stolen. It now contains names which were not on the notes when taken from his office; witness has corresponded with the officers of the bank, and has their official signatures certified under the seal of the bank; the signatures on the notes exhibited he believes are false.

Cross-examined.—A large number of notes were being issued about that time; witness does not make a personal inspection of all notes, but thinks he made a personal inspection of these notes on the occasion of a general inspection of the notes in the office; witness would not swear positively that he had seen the notes in question before; the stolen notes were in one package and were in the vault; witness could not remember that he had called off this package.

This statement may be considered reliable as to the manner in which the notes of this and other banks were abstracted from the Treasury. The colored messenger who is charged with the theft is still at large on bail, but will be tried at the next session of the Criminal Court.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

In answer to the many inquiries regarding the Agricultural Report for 1867, it is stated that no part of the manuscript or other copy for it has been furnished to the Government printer by the Agricultural Department.

OUR MINISTER TO BRAZIL.

Advices have been received at the State Department to the effect that when Mr. WASHBURNE, the American Minister to Paraguay, was ready to leave that country, on his way home, he applied to the Brazilian military authorities for a pass through their lines. The Marquis DE CAXIAS, who was in command of the Brazilian forces, replied to the application that he could not grant the pass without instructions, and therefore referred the matter to his Government. The pass was subsequently granted, but Mr. WEBB, the American Minister to Brazil, insisted that the Brazilian Government should censure the Marquis DE CAXIAS for having detained Mr. WASHBURNE while waiting instructions. The Brazilian authorities declined to yield to the demand, whereupon a spicy correspondence ensued between them and Mr. WEBB, during which the latter threatened to withdraw from the country. The affair had reached this point when the last steamer sailed from Rio de Janeiro. Even in case Minister WEBB carries out his threat of withdrawal, no serious trouble will follow between Brazil and the United States, as the difference is merely of a personal nature between him and the Brazilian authorities, and it is understood that the State Department views it in that light.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.

Special Indian Agent W. J. CULLEN writes to the Indian Bureau from Fort Benton, Montana, under date of July 27, inclosing letters which were found on the bodies of seven men who were murdered by Indians at a place called Laubie's Woodyard, on the Missouri River, about 80 miles below Fort Hawley. They were buried by Capt. HOVEY, of the steamer *Leni Leoti*, on the 13th of July. The names of six of the parties were as follows: HENRY LAURIE, of Pittsburg, Penn.; WILLIAM WHITTAKER, of Philadelphia; L. KOYSER, of St. Louis; FRANK L. BURTON, of Lagrange, Tenn.; —— DOWDLE, of St. Louis, and a party named JONES, place of residence not stated. These men had been in the country only a few weeks, and it is believed had never molested or interfered with any of the Indians strolling through that country. Special Agent CULLEN had investigated the matter as fully as possible, and was convinced that the murder was committed by the Assiniboines. About two weeks before the date of his letter twenty of that tribe were killed by white men, which incensed the tribe, and they retaliated upon innocent men. The Agent says: "War having been commenced by the Indians it is impossible to say where it may end unless steps for their pacification are soon taken;" and he therefore recommends that a treaty be made with them as soon as practicable, or they may give serious trouble to the mail coach service which is soon to be put in opera

...ion between Minnesota and Montana, and to settlers along the Missouri River. There are also a number of bands of Sioux roving through Montana, who have committed some depredations and have boasted to the Crows that they would commit others before Winter. The Agent also thinks a treaty should be made with them. They are a roving, boasting class of Indians, and their talk and actions may have a tendency to disaffect the mountain tribes.

Col. SAMUEL S. SMOOT left Washington to-night for Southern Kansas on important business connected with the Indian Bureau.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE GERMANS.

A delegation of the New-York Schuetzen Corps, headed by Capt. JOHN F. GERDES, paid their respects to President JOHNSON this morning.

SECRETARY BROWNING.

Secretary BROWNING left here this morning on a trip to the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia.

DANGEROUS ROCKS DISCOVERED.

The Department of State has received information of the discovery of a sunken rock, which has proved fatal to several vessels in the track from Demerara to Trinidad. It is in the Gulf of Paria, about twenty miles southeast of Point Gallera, in latitude 10° 35', longitude 60° 38', true bearing. There are thirty fathoms of water all round the rock up to the very edge.

CRETAN REFUGEES.

Illformation has been received here that the Russian-Aristo transport *Bombori* had left the waters of Crete to be replaced by a small gunboat, and the Austrian war vessel stationed there had left for Syria. The French corvette *Forbier*, and the English gunboat *Wizard*, were the only vessels at the harbor of Candia.

On the 2d of August the steam packet *Schield*, of the Austrian navy, arrived at Crete, having on board one hundred and ten Cretan families who had taken refuge in Greece, and who, having accepted the amnesty, return to their own country. An hundred other families were expected from Syria, and were to embark on the packet *Danube*, which arrives on the 5th of each month.

The *Patrie* and the *Moniteur Universal*, French newspapers, say that a petition, signed by three hundred persons, has been addressed to the Sultan, asking him to return them to their country. The petitioners are too poor to pay their own passage. This fact shows that they are separated from the insurgents, and that they accept the concessions offered by the Sublime Porte.

THE TREASURY PRINTING BUREAU.

It is ascertained from an official source, that Mr. GEORGE B. MCCARTEE is at present only in temporary charge of the Printing Division of the Treasury Department.

PASSPORTS TO CUBA.

The following telegram has been received from Havana, Cuba:

Hon. Wm. Hunter, Acting Secretary of State:

All persons coming to the island are required to have passports and *visèd* by the Spanish Consuls, or they will be oblige to return to the United States without landing. Consuls or two real estate owners become responsible for their conduct.

JOHN M. UTLEY,
Acting Consul-General.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following is a list of Store-keepers appointed to-day under the new Internal Revenue law:

J. Bronson Hurst, Robert Foster, John B. Lewis, Andrew Reed, Bates McCaulley, John McElveen, Paul J. McKeever, Henry C. Hubbs, Benjamin Kemp, George Sherrick and John A. Black, of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; George W. Reed, of Butler County, and Thomas Lonerdam, of Latrobe County, Pennsylvania; Charles L. Mather, of New-York City; J. Frank Smith, of Maryland; James S. Wilson, of Hamilton, Ohio; J. S. Woods, California; Jacob Daily, Terre Haute; Henry Almstedt, Missouri; Wm. D. Callester, Rochester, N. Y.; Gardner Griswold, Rochester, N. Y.

The following persons have been appointed Gaugers:

Frank Reynolds, Levi J. Kelly, James J. Graham, Elias B. McLellan, of the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania; George D. Curlip, Fourth District of Virginia; John M. Lowerie, Fifth District of Virginia; David Taylor, Third District of New-York.

Mr. Taylor is at present a Clerk in the Internal Revenue Office.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Major W. J. Twining, Captain in the Corps of Engineers, has been ordered to report in person to Brevet Major-Gen. Terry, commanding the Department of Dakotah, for duty on his staff.

The recent order relieving Brig.-Gen. Morris S. Miller from duty in the Quartermaster-General's office, in Washington, and directing him to report to the Commanding-General of the Fifth Military District, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that district, has been revoked.

ROGUES AT LONG BRANCH.

A Heavy Visitation at the Stetson House—Ten Thousand Dollars' Worth of Jewelry and Apparel Carried Off by Experts in that Line.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1868.

Not many days ago you were advised that the Continental Hotel had, to put it technically, been "gone through" by New-York experts, who succeeded in discovering some $5,000 worth of valuables, without visible owners, of which they took possession and departed without leaving their cards. This was not the first business of the season; the various hotels, with one exception, had suffered more or less, and several of the cottages had received complimentary calls; but it was decidedly the heaviest haul, the thieves being carefully watched by special detectives, of whom there are quite a number at the Branch. The Stetson House was fortunate, until a few days ago, in having the guardianship of a sharp-eyed officer, and the experts fought shy of the house. Unfortunately the detective had an altercation, last week, with an employe of the hotel, by whom he was badly injured, the fellow being arrested and held for trial. The detective returned to New-York, and the departure of the shepherd being soon known, the wolves pounced down on the mutton. The first sufferer was Mr. SILAS HERRING, whose fine chronometer watch parted cable and went to sea in the most mysterious way. It is true it was very rough at the Bar at the time. This, however, was the only evidence of unholy presence in the immediate neighborhood of the Stetson, until yesterday morning, very early, when several of the guests about to retire for a fashionable daylight doze, discovered, to their amazement, that their rooms had been entered in their absence and that the visitors had behaved, to put it mildly, in a most offensive manner. Bureaus had been burst open, drawers rummaged, the most sacred recesses explored by their sacrilegious hands. Diamonds, jewelry in variety, and valuable wearing apparel had been done away with during the witching hours, when their unsuspicious owners were enjoying themselves with dance and song. Still so gently o'er them stealing, the scoundrels had passed from room to room left unprotected, and made such a careful selection as does credit to their taste. It is said that $10,000 will not cover the loss. This statement, however, had better be taken with a minute particle of chloride of sodium. No doubt the loss is heavy, but for prudential reasons particulars cannot at this moment be given. As soon as the confusion had subsided which immediately followed the discovery of the robbery, Mr. STETSON telegraphed to Metropolitan Headquarters for Chief Detective YOUNG. As that gentleman had left the City for room to cool himself somewhere, Detective EUSTACE was dispatched in haste, and reached us in time to afford the valuable information that the work was that of expert professionals. No doubt every effort will be made to ferret out the rogues, with what success remains to be seen. I do not mean to discourage the losers, but if my wife's jewels were among the plunder I think it would be my duty to say to her, as the house thief said, when his comrade fell overboard with a coil of stolen lead around his waist, to the crowd who stood to see him rise for the first time: "No! no! never no more! never no more!" D. O'C. T.

Order by Gen. Reynolds.

A loyal paper published in Texas says: "Gen. REYNOLDS has issued his first order as commander of this district. He draws the attention of the people of Texas to certain sections of the Reconstruction laws which he proposes to enforce to the letter. The first section in Gen. REYNOLD's order is to the effect that it is his duty to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals. It also authorizes him to establish military commissions to try offenders. Another section gives the General the right to remove all civil officers who oppose reconstruction, &c. Gen. REYNOLDS plainly says he will protect the lives, rights and property of the people of Texas with a firm hand; that he will suppress crime and punish criminals. We ask no more, and if Gen. REYNOLDS does this his name will be held as sacred in the hearts of all loyal men as is that of the lamented Gen. GRIFFIN."

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CUBA.

The Cunard steamship *Cuba*, which left Liverpool Aug. 15 and Queenstown Aug. 16, arrived at this port yesterday with one day's later news than was at hand by the *Pereire*.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his family had not yet left Liverpool, but they had removed from the Adelphi Hotel to a private residence belonging to an American merchant, and which had been placed at their disposal by the owner, whose family were out of town. This step was taken by Mr. DAVIS as a matter of necessity, as he found that residence at a public hotel hindered him from obtaining that thorough rest and privacy now so necessary for his health.

Miss MENKEN was buried Aug. 13 in the portion allotted to Jews in the Cemetery of Père la Chaise. Several dramatic authors and theatrical friends attended the funeral. The deceased lady's horse, led by a servant, followed the hearse.

On Aug. 13, the very Rev. Dr. GOODE, Dean of Ripon, was found dead in bed at the Deanery. The deceased was the son of the late Rev. WM. GOODE, Rector of St. Andrew's and St. Anne's, Blackfriars. He was born Nov. 10, 1801, and was therefore in his sixty-eighth year. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and Trinity College, Cambridge. Ordained in 1825, he was in 1835 appointed Rector of St. Antholin, Watling-street, and was subsequently transferred to Allhallows, the Great, Thames-street, and, in 1856 to St. Margaret's Lothbury. He was for several years editor of the *Christian Observer*, upholding what are called Evangelical principles. Lord PALMERSTON advanced him in 1860 to the Deanery of Ripon. He was the author of a number of religious works.

The *Northern Whig* says the reports from its correspondents this week are more hopeful and satisfactory than they have yet been in regard to the state of the crops in Ireland. The rain has been general, and its effect has been most beneficial on potatoes, which, unless spoiled by the blight, will be an excellent crop. Turnips, too, of the late sort especially, have been improved by the rain, and will not be altogether the hopeless blank they looked for some time. Even flax in some quarters is turning out better than was anticipated, though it cannot by any means be regarded as even an average crop. Wheat is still reported as in splendid condition; oats poor, but rather better in some parts than was looked for; and barley is a fair crop, so far as present can be judged.

An old idea, first suggested in the time of the first NAPOLEON, is about to be carried out in the French army. There is to be a corps of experienced swimmers attached to each regiment. The original author of this scheme was VISCOUNT DE COURTIVRAN, and he proposed that the swimming corps of each regiment should wear a kilt, sandals and a helmet, of which the crest should be made in the form of a cock's comb, and in order to support the gun clear of the water, butt end in front, the barrel during swimming operations to be carefully corked. M. DE COURTIVRAN also suggested that at each side of the helmet there should be two small receptacles in which cartouches could be kept dry.

The Tenth Congress of German Economists is to assemble this year at Breslau, from the 31st August to the 3d September. Among the questions to be discussed are the reorganization of mortgage credit and banks; the simplification of Customs tariffs; the limits to the obligation of the State to afford aid in extraordinary local catastrophes; the control of the administration in the planting of forests, &c.

The secular fight of Poland against Russia is to be commemorated by a monument, which is to be erected on the spot where the Russians were defeated by MASSENA in 1799. The inauguration of this monument was to take place near Zurich, Aug. 15, and deputations were expected to be present from many parts of Europe.

The letter recently addressed by the Duke and Duchess DE MONPENSIER to Queen ISABELLA, not only protests against their exile from Spain, but declares also that the Spanish Government intrigued to prevent their Royal Highnesses from taking up their residence at Lisbon; and that these intrigues were the sole cause of their prolonged stay on board the frigate *Villa de Madrid*.

The general apprehensions as to the scarcity of the Spanish harvest seem to be fully realized. It is anticipated that the crops will be barely enough to meet the demands for actual consumption and seed purposes. Although the harvest is sufficiently abundant throughout Estremadura, it is exceedingly poor and scanty in Castille. The provinces in the northeast and west are not entirely dependent on wheat, as various cereals are raised in these parts; but of the former there has been only a very small return. There are some districts in the south which can compete with Estremadura in the plentifulness of the harvest; these places, are, however, rare, and the result has been far from satisfactory.

The Cretan General Assembly has passed a decree by which it undertakes to pray the English Government to use its good offices in order to obtain for the Candian Christians the realization of their independence. The text runs thus: "The Cretan General Assembly, relying upon the noble and liberal sentiments of the English Nation, and upon the confidence placed therein by the Cretan people, decrees: The Christian population of Crete places all its hopes in the noble and humane solicitude of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, supplicates her to take into consideration the holiness and justice of its cause, and the great sacrifices it has continually made to ensure its triumph, and to give her immediate aid for the prompt realisation of its national desires. By thus putting an end to so sanguinary and unequal a struggle, Her Majesty will add one more noble and generous act to those which adorn her Crown and the glorious history of the great English nation. The Cretan Provisional Government is charged to transmit this decree to its destination."

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Death of Mr. J. D. Cook—The Saturday Review—Dr. Russell's Parliamentary Aspirations—The Prince of Wales' Allowance—Royal Incomes—The New Play—A Schuetzenfest Incident.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1868.

English journalism has lost this week one of its most useful members. After a long and trying illness, Mr. JOHN DOUGLAS COOK, editor of the *Saturday Review*, died on Monday night. He had been seriously ill many times, and the doctor had frequently ordered him to see no one—an injunction which he would persist in ignoring. His liver was diseased, chiefly in consequence of neglect of exercise, and too close application to sedentary pursuits. He was never happy except when he was immersed in the worry and care of his paper, and the advice which was frequently given to him to go to Germany and drink the waters was not heeded. The disease constantly acquired a greater mastery over him, and on Monday, a little before midnight, he breathed his last, at his chambers in the Albany, where he was in the habit of seeing his contributors.

Although journalism in this country is anonymous, and the very names of its conductors are supposed to be unknown, it is impossible that a man like Mr. COOK can disappear from the world without the slightest notice being taken of the event. The journalist with us, whether editor or writer, must be content to work hard for no other tangible reward than his pay—honors are out of the question. A man may write an article which sets all the town talking, and he may continue to do that at intervals all his life, but no one will give him the credit of the work. An editor is like the king—the office never dies. It does not do for a great journal to acknowledge that a change of dynasty has happened. *Le roi est mort—vive le roi!* The *Saturday* has lost the mind which has directed it from its start, and which was absorbed in it to the exclusion of almost everything else in the world, but it comes out this morning without any allusion to the occurrence. It pays no tribute to the man who worked himself to death upon it. The new king is installed, or if he is not, there is a regency established; and this afternoon, on "publication day," Mr. COOK will be laid in his grave at Tintagel, in Cornwall, where he loved to spend his leisure days.

"Mr. COOK," said the *Daily News* on Wednesday, "has done some service according to his ability." The *Daily Telegraph*, of Thursday, moralizing upon the *Saturday*, remarks: "Its tone is very different from our own"—which, indeed, is undeniable. Poor Mr. COOK would not have disputed that. Both papers sit in judgment, after a fashion, upon the "career" of the deceased, and they bring to light some lessons for the benefit of other journalists. There are probably not very many writers who will have a good word to say for the dead editor. The truth is that a man who attacks others makes many enemies, and the good work which he has done is apt to be forgotten. Mr. COOK was the means of doing a great work—assisted, of course, by very able men, who were, however, guided by his judgment. When the *Saturday Review* was started, the tone of English journalism was not what it is now. The weekly papers were, as a rule, despicable. The *Athenæum* puffed the books of every publisher who advertised in it, and abused the books of every publisher who did not. The principle adopted was that it was dangerous to offend the publishers. The *Times* was still in all the glory of its old prestige, and its "leaders" exercised a real influence over public opinion. People thought the *Times* could never be wrong. The *Saturday Review* soon dispelled these illusions and impostures. It tore the leading articles of the *Times* to rags, and attacked many another "institution" which had been taken on trust by the people at large. It exposed the ignorance or hollow assumptions of many writers whom no one had ventured to criticise before. To say that these strictures were always just would be a bold statement. They were, however, independent, and not dictated by personal or private interests. No class in the community could ever claim the editor of the *Saturday* as their tool, nor could they accuse him of being a tuft-hunter. It is not every editor who has so lived as to leave this record behind him.

The *Saturday* has been mistaken in its political "forecasts" on many occasions, but it was not the politics of the paper which made its success at any time. Its strong point was its "middles"—those social articles which come between the political leaders and the reviews. For some years they were universally pronounced to be the wittiest and most brilliant essays of the kind ever written, but the early writers are scattered. One occupies a distinguished and lucrative position in a foreign land, another is called to higher duties than that of journalism, a third is pushing on hard at the bar, a fourth has turned practical politician, several are still true to their "first love" of journalism, and a few continue to own allegiance to the *Saturday*. The editor had always got his net spread for new comers, and some of them were not inferior to the old hands. Unknown "volunteer" contributors were seldom or ever listened to, but if a man went to Mr. COOK with a proper introduction he was always kindly received, and a fair chance was given to him. Good work was never lost upon the late editor, and work could never be too good for him. It is said that matter enough for four or five *Saturday Reviews* was often kept in type at the printer's, and from this mass of articles the editor would make his selection. The subjects of the hour were given out to men who could be depended on. The tact and judgment of the editor in responding to the public taste were not often at fault. People say "The paper was so satirical." Well, and what objection is there to that? There are some forms of humbug and falsehood against which sarcasm is the only effectual weapon. The *Saturday's* sarcasm was never weak. When a blow was struck it generally hit a tender place, and hit it hard. Justice was not always done, doubtless. But Mr. COOK was not a man to commit a wilful or unprovoked wrong. He was often attacked in return, and he cared very little for it. Recently, some articles upon women have excited a good deal of indignation, but Mr. COOK has been too ill for months past to do more than give the paper a nominal supervision. Besides, the *Saturday's* remarks about women are acknowledged to be true of some. As to their general application, I do not venture to express an opinion.

The *Saturday* was wrong about your late war, but it was not alone in its error. It always seems to me to be still affected by a prejudice against the Northern States. This very day, for instance, it has an article upon American affairs, in which it says: "All but the most sanguine holders of American securities must by this time have despaired of ever recovering their principal." This is a totally gratuitous and unwarrantable assumption. One hand appears to have written these American articles for years past, and anything worse than they are it is impossible to imagine. They are frivolous, unjust, prejudiced, and not seldom intensely ignorant. The politics of the *Saturday* are altogether very unsatisfactory. There is no bone or muscle in them. The writers always seem to unsay in the second paragraph of a leader what they said in the first, and to end without saying anything at all. The paper hates Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. DISRAELI with great impartiality. It dealt terrible blows at DISRAELI for many years, but the hands which dealt them no labor blow in the same field. Occasionally, however, one may see traces of them elsewhere. Now the paper assails Mr. GLADSTONE with its heavy artillery. No wonder that Mr. GLADSTONE's worshippers—for there are men who are only to be described by that word—think that a "judgment" will surely alight on the *Saturday*.

DR. RUSSELL AND PARLIAMENT.

So much having been said already in this letter concerning journalism, I may as well mention that Dr. RUSSELL—"Bull Run Russell," as he has been called, in defiance of his godfathers and godmothers—is making an effort to get into Parliament, much to the amazement of many of his friends. He is offering himself to the electors of one of the boroughs created under the new Reform bill—the borough of Chelsea. It is very difficult in these days to make out what men's opinions are from their own description of themselves; but Dr. RUSSELL supplies us with a tougher enigma than usual. He comes forward, he says, "as a Conservative on independent Liberal principles." This may not be a "bull," but it looks very like one. Mr. RUSSELL is "an ardent friend of civil and religious liberty," which it must be very gratifying to the public to hear, and he is "in favor of a large and liberal policy." Surely no sensible constituency can be blind to the numerous recommendations thus blended in one man. The elections elsewhere seem likely to be pretty much as all other elections which have ever taken place. The political Solomons have made up their minds that the new constituencies will return exactly the same sort of men as the old. Perhaps they may do so for one or two Parliaments yet to come. It was not very likely that an established system could be overturned in a moment. By-and-bye the local organizations which our dear Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH and others recommend—the nominating convention and the private caucus—will be in operation, and after that we may see a change in the *personnel* of the House of Commons. No great political change ever comes precisely when it was expected. People looked out for great portents at the time of the approaching elections. The sky is clear, and now they say "nothing will ever happen. We shall go on as we have always done." This calculation may prove to be mistaken, like the other. But time must be given to let the seed which has been cast into the ground take root. We shall doubtless hereafter see changes enough to satisfy the most curious.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

We do not hear anything further at present concerning the proposed application to Parliament for an addition to the Prince of Wales' allowance. Whenever the subject has been mentioned it has been received so coldly by the public that only great necessity could induce the Prince to allow it to be pressed. That there is such a necessity is no secret, and it is obvious that the Prince's income is not sufficient to maintain his own state and that of the Crown besides. The point for the people to consider is whether they already make a liberal provision for the members of the Royal family. No one can pretend that they do not. Would a *plebiscitum* give more? The Queen receives £385,000 a year, the Prince of Wales £40,000 (his revenues from the Duchy of Cornwall bringing the sum up to at least £100,000.) The Princess of Wales receives £10,000 a year, the Duke of Edinburgh £15,000, the Crown Princess of Prussia £8,000, Princess Louis of Hesse £6,000, Princess CHRISTIANT £6,000, the Duchess of Cambridge £6,000, the Duke of Cambridge £12,000, (besides £3,460 as Commander-in-Chief.) Besides all these, the Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz (Duchess of Cambridge's eldest daughter,) receives £3,000 a year, the Princess of Teck £5,000. Then there are the younger children of the Queen still to be provided for, and the Prince of Wales' children—and so on. Can anyone say that the English people are niggardly toward the reigning family? I repeat the remark I formerly made on this subject—these are not the days for expecting new grants, or additions to old ones. There is a great outcry about the "extravagance" of our national expenditure now. To be sure it arises chiefly from the circumstance that the Liberals are passionately craving for office, that their leading men cannot endure to stay out longer in the cold, and that they are ready to promise anything to get back to place and power. Is not Mr. FOSTER to be a Cabinet Minister—and Mr. LOWE? Reduce the expenditure! Why, the Liberals would pledge themselves to spend nothing at all if they were quite sure the country would swallow the bait instead of laughing at them. In the meantime we have the awkward fact to consider that a Liberal Government has always spent more than a Tory one—that Mr. GLADSTONE's budgets were heavier than Mr. DISRAELI's.

THE NEW PLAY.

This is a dull time in London, and therefore you must not expect to hear of much going on at the theatres. Mr. BOUCICAULT has, however, produced what he is pleased to call a "new" play at the Princess', entitled "After Dark." It is borrowed from the French. The principal scenic effect is taken from a drama played in New-York, and the title is "conveyed" from Mr. WILKIE COLLINS. Altogether it is remarkably original production. On the night I saw it the theatre was densely crowded, and the "sensation" effects aroused the audience to a great pitch of excitement. There is a railway, and a train just about to run over a man who has been laid on the rails by his intended murderers—when lo! a poor outcast breaks through a wall, jumps on to the line, rescues the insensible victim, and on rushes the train amid the tumultuous cheers of the audience. Actors recalled—scene-painters summoned before the curtain. The drama, I observe, as an occasional play-goer, is constantly advancing in style, tone, and sentiment. The "immortal Williams" himself could not hold a candle to Mr. BOUCICAULT. But let us say what we will of *art*, Mr. BOUCICAULT and his brother dramatists make a fortune by *rubbish*; and is a man to be blamed for making a fortune?

A SCHUETZENFEST INCIDENT.

At the rifle contest at Vienna, according to one of our London correspondents, an incident took place which I thought might interest some of your readers, and which I made a note of accordingly. Here it is: Many of the riflemen who won prizes sold them immediately afterward. But, says the writer, the spirit thus exhibited by the public contrasts strongly with that of the rifleman who, having won the grand piano presented by the Germans of New-York, refused an offer of 2,000 florins (somewhat under its reputed value) for his prize; and has carried, or is about to carry, off the unwieldy instrument to his home in the Vorarlberg. Though somewhat advanced in life, he expresses his determination to learn to play upon his new acquisition; and if he can find anybody to teach him, I have no doubt he will.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Outflow of Gold—The Crops—Prospects of Finance and Trade.

From the London Mercantile Gazette, Aug. 15.

The rapidity with which gold is leaving us for the Continent, and the enormous accumulation of bullion in the Bank of France—the total amount held being about £50,000,000—have led many persons to suppose that, before long, the Directors of the Bank of England will find it necessary to advance their minimum price for money to 2½ per cent. The present drain, however, is exceptional, and has been chiefly caused by large purchases of bills upon England, and which have been converted into gold to meet the payments on the new French Loan of 18,020,000 francs. The great success of the loan in Paris renders it possible that the shipments of gold from this side will fall off. Nevertheless, a mere glance at the weekly returns of the Bank of England issued since the 1st of July, must convince every one that there has been a great drain upon our resources. Not only have large quantities of gold been withdrawn from the bank, but the whole of our importations from Australia, the United States, &c., have been purchased for the Continent. The result is that our stock of gold is declining, and that the quantity of bullion held in Paris is out of all proportion to the wants of the country. Singularly enough, the want of confidence in commercial quarters is still felt both in England and France. Trade, as a whole, is otherwise than in a flourishing state, and the hoarding of capital is still going on. The low rates at which money can be obtained appear to have no influence upon the produce and other markets, and our merchants, as a body, appear determined to continue their operations upon a scale barely equal to the wants of the consumers. This may be sound policy in the long run; but, while there is no desire shown to invest in the leading staples, money must continue a mere drug. The great production of wheat in the United Kingdom, and the unusually fine condition in which the bulk of it has been secured, are important facts to notice; but it is an error to suppose that, because we have grown a heavy and most valuable crop, we shall be in a position to purchase large quantities of produce ahead at low prices. Since the commencement of the year the fall in the price of wheat has exceeded 20s. per quarter. This decline is certainly in favor of the country, but the downward movement in the quotations has been arrested, wheat having this week advanced from 2s. to 3s. per quarter. Evidently the farmers in England will not sell their present magnificent crop under 60s. per quarter. Considering that old stocks are completely exhausted, and that consumption will take off every bushel brought forward, we consider that they are perfectly justified in resisting depressed markets. Here, however, is an important element operating upon the money market. This year we have exported at least ten millions sterling in gold and silver in payment for food. The free outlay of capital has brought us ample supplies of grain, but we must not suppose that we are free from corn influences because we have grown a good crop at home. The number of vessels laden with grain now on passage to the United Kingdom is 500. That number is increasing, so that we shall import ample supplies of produce during the remainder of the year. There is, therefore, no reason whatever to apprehend a scarcity of food, or a return to high prices; but it is placed beyond a doubt that we shall ship every ounce of gold that we may import in exchange for food.

The enormous outflow of gold from America, notwithstanding the decay in our trade with that country, has hitherto enabled us to meet our engagements for food remarkably well. It has kept down the price of money; but it has almost rifled the States. The price of gold at New-York has advanced to 145—a most ruinous quotation; and the probability is, although it is stated that the stock of gold in the Treasury at Washington is equal to $40,000,000—or, in English money, £22,000,000 sterling—that the price will rule higher. But what is there to prevent the outflow? Trade, generally, is against America; the shipments of produce are considerably less than the wants of the country justify; and the Government is compelled to furnish gold to meet the dividends upon national stocks. So long as this state of things continues, so long will gold leave the country, and so long will the people be compelled to submit to heavy losses occasioned by an over abundant issue of depreciated paper currency. It is a matter of regret that the States should be suffering from a very inferior monetary system. It wholly checks the development of a healthy trade. It deprives the merchants of even moderate profits, and prevents the free sale of even domestic productions. Traders, therefore, are loud in their complaints of the want of good markets. But, trade or no trade, gold must reach us in considerable quantities from America for some months to come. The outflow has completely surprised those who took an active part in passing the present tariff, but it shows the utter fallacy of a system which seeks to destroy foreign commerce.

Letters from Australia state that, although the production of the gold-fields has not increased, the exports of gold to England have been on a fair average scale. There is, therefore, rather a large quantity on passage, and which will arrive here during the next three months. Apparently we shall not be in want of adequate supplies of bullion to meet the export demand; but we can hardly anticipate any increase in the stock in the Bank of England. It seems to follow, therefore, that we shall have money at a very low rate, and that our merchants will have golden opportunities to increase their operations both in goods and produce. The return of any quantity of gold forwarded to the Continent this year is wholly out of the question, because there is still rather a heavy balance against us. Besides the balance of what may be termed general trade, large sums have to be disbursed by us in payment for corn. We shall be compelled to buy considerable quantities of barley, oats, beans and peas, including Indian corn, partly for the feeding of live stock, caused by the long drought, the scarcity of pasture food, and the failure of the root crops in most parts of the United Kingdom. For these articles we shall have to offer high prices in order to secure ample supplies; consequently, unless there should be a sensible revival in our export trade, gold must leave us in large quantities. It cannot be otherwise. A heavy crop of wheat is, of course, a great blessing to the country; but we shall be suffering from the present deficiency in the growth of Spring corn and turnips for several months, and, in all probability, from a high range in the value of meat. We are not advocates for any great accumulation of gold in this country, because it is seldom productive of much advantage. This year it has wholly failed to give a healthy tone to trade in general, although the markets abroad have been but moderately supplied with British goods. The high tariff in America has, no doubt, occasioned us much loss, without imparting the slightest benefit to the country. Our future prospects are certainly more favorable than they were at this period last year, but the general movement of trade still indicates a large absorption of gold on foreign account.

Lord Lytton and Mr. Longfellow.

To the Editor of the London Star:

SIR: Some short time ago an account, taken from an American paper, was reproduced in some of the English journals, of a snubbing which Mr. LONGFELLOW (who at that time had to gain his laurels) received at the hands of Sir EDWARD BULWER—now Lord—LYTTON.

As the story ran, the poet arrived at Knebworth with a letter of introduction to Sir EDWARD, who, at the moment of the poet's arrival, was on the point of leaving home on horseback. If we are to believe the American writer, the author of *Eugene Aram* would not only not vouchsafe an interview, but treated the author of *Hiawatha* with the greatest possible contempt.

Lord LYTTON, on whom the story reflected so discreditably, has forwarded me the following letter, which I beg you to insert. Yours, &c.,

JAMES HOLDEN.

No. 161 TOWNHEAD, ROCHDALE.

KNEBWORTH, July 27.

DEAR SIR: The paragraph you were good enough to send me relative to Mr. LONGFELLOW and myself is an impudent falsehood from beginning to end.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir, truly yours,

LYTTON.

OUR MEXICAN POLICY.

More Gossip Respecting it—The Reported Feeling in Military Circles—Gen. Schofield's Mission to Paris—Gen. Rosecrans' Instructions.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 21, 1868.

What of our new Mexican policy? If the Cabinet discussions which have taken place since the confirmation of Gen. ROSECRANS could be published, it is very certain that the mind of the country would be turned away for the moment, even from the interest and importance of the coming election. Enough is known of these discussions and decisions, outside of Cabinet circles, to justify the statement that the policy determined upon looks toward the acquisition, at no distant day, of all the Northern States of Mexico, Lower California, and the control of the Gulf of California. And it is further believed by the Government that this can be attained by peaceful means in exchange for such aid as the Juarez Government may need to put down the various factions now opposing it, and to restore peace and order to the Republic of Mexico. The policy is rather the revival of one partially entered upon at the close of BUCHANAN's Administration. Then it was in the interest of slavery, now it will extend the borders of freedom. It is, in fact, a revival of a policy which has necessarily lain dormant during the war of the rebellion, and is now brought forward again and modified to suit the new life which has been imposed upon the nation by the war. It had its origin in two ideas—one to extend slave territory, the other to prevent foreign nations from obtaining a foothold on this continent. The first ceased in part to be a moving influence when the sword made all our slaves freemen, though the idea of acquiring territory remained. The second was in a measure realized when the results of the war forced the French to withdraw from Mexico. At the time of the annexation of Texas it was a popular idea among the French officials to prevent, if possible, the advance of the United States in the Southwest. It was to meet this sentiment, which continued to grow in Europe, that an attempt was made by President BUCHANAN to secure a treaty with Mexico that should act as a check upon any active interference from abroad. In December, 1859, Minister MCLEAN sent a treaty and a convention to the President, by the terms of which, in consideration of the payment of four millions of dollars, two millions of which was to be used to settle claims of American citizens, the United States was to enjoy certain valuable commercial rights, and also the control of several routes across Mexico, over which American goods and stores were to pass free of duty. Certain territorial rights were connected with these grants, sufficient, as was thought, to justify our Government in preventing any foreign occupation of Mexico. These treaties were sent to the Senate early in 1860, but owing, as is supposed, to the influence of the anti-slavery leaders, action was postponed till the events immediately preceding the war overshadowed them. From its long but restless sleep this Mexican question has come to the surface of our affairs again, and is certain to rise into prominence.

MEXICO DURING OUR WAR.

Throughout the progress of the rebellion our authorities here, and of course the leaders of our armies in the field, were well aware that the French and English occupation of Mexico was mainly undertaken in hostility to the North, and that not only was it intended to further their own ends in acquiring a hold on the continent, believing that in the divisions between the North and South they could proceed unmolested to strengthen themselves there, but it was also intended to furnish moral support to the South, and even recognition and military aid whenever an auspicious moment should arrive. NAPOLEON was made fully aware of the designs of our rebel leaders by Southern agents long before the North began to comprehend them, and he but acted upon information thus derived. There were times when the minds of GRANT, SHERMAN, THOMAS and SCHOFIELD were almost as much occupied regarding the French presence in Mexico as with the demonstrations of the rebels in their front, and there were several occasions when orders for a movement directly into Mexico were on the point of being issued, Gen. GRANT himself being one of the most earnest advocates of the contemplated step. Notwithstanding the constant protests which Mr. SEWARD received from France that her presence in Mexico was not hostile to us, the army commanders were perfectly satisfied that want of success alone had prevented the French from interfering directly in behalf of the South.

MEXICO AT THE CLOSE OF OUR WAR.

No sooner had the rebels surrendered than the idea of turning upon the French and driving them out of Mexico became the idea uppermost in the minds of such officers as GRANT, SHERMAN, SCHOFIELD and SHERIDAN. They felt that while a single foreign soldier remained in arms in Mexico, that the flag of the rebellion was still floating. England then was also the object of this same feeling, and there was at the same time a project urged upon the Government of marching such a body of troops as might seem necessary into Canada and settling the *Alabama* and all similar claims, under the flag. Mr. SEWARD strenuously opposed all these plans, but the pretext of attending to the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi rebels was sufficient to form a cover for SHERIDAN's army of observation upon the Mexican border. And when Gen. SHERIDAN turned his face toward the Southwest, the most prominent military men in the country believed that it meant an advance into Mexico, and intended that it should so result. The Liberals, through their agents in Washington, made direct offers of chief command to those in our army who had held high position. Meantime, the idea that France was about to declare war against the United States, was found to prevail everywhere among the officers and soldiers of the late rebel army, and war with France, under such circumstances, provoked by a movement on our part, was a matter of enough importance to enable Mr. SEWARD and his party to successfully oppose the plans of our highest military officers.

AN ARMY OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

However, the sentiment of the army was so strong regarding the French that Gen. SHERIDAN's army became something more than a corps of observation. It extended material aid to the Liberals. Arms in large quantities went through its lines to the Liberals. The requisitions upon the Ordnance Department for supplying this army, lying peacefully along the Rio Grande, would tell a story wholly incompatible with the theory that it was a neutral body. Ammunition in large quantities found its way across the river. Half the medicines of our army in that section went to Mexico, and hospital supplies of all kinds were freely furnished. Officers were arrested for allowing these things, as a matter of form. But there were secret orders from the War Department which covered such neglects of duty. All in all, SHERIDAN's army did everything it could do to promote the interests of the Liberals, except to cross over the river and fight.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S MISSION.

At this point Gen. SCHOFIELD was sent to Paris on a secret mission. Little has ever been published about it, and yet it played a very important part in hastening the French from Mexico. Mr. SEWARD's policy was looked upon, both in England and in France, as conciliatory. He was known to be in favor of non-intervention in Mexico, and so, although the Emperor was making him many fair promises concerning a withdrawal of his forces, there were a large number in official circles who had very little faith in these promises, because the Emperor had little of a positive character to fear from Mr. SEWARD. Gen. SCHOFIELD, on the contrary, embodied the views of those who had led our armies. There was a strong smell of powder about them, and it is fair to suppose that NAPOLEON very soon came to understand that his movements from Mexico must be quickened, or that he must decide to meet GRANT and the American army there. The clouds of war lay along the European horizon; the Mexican expedition, never favored by the French people, was becoming more unpopular every day; the feeling in high military circles here more decided, as Gen. SCHOFIELD could tell him; and so putting all these things together, LOUIS NAPOLEON concluded to move at once and avoid all complication with the United States, which would be especially embarrassing in case of any trouble with his European friends, which might, in fact, lead to trouble with them. Thus was the principal obstacle to intervention in Mexican affairs removed.

RECONSTRUCTION AND THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Upon Gen. SCOFIELD's return Mr. SEWARD was more opposed than ever to any intervention in Mexican affairs, and strengthened by the popular belief that he had been chiefly instrumental in inducing NAPOLEON to recall his troops, he insisted that he should be able to attain all the ends desired by the Government by the arts of diplomacy alone. The Administration was at once divided upon the question, Mr. SEWARD, with what support he could get from the President, being strongly opposed by STANTON and Gen. GRANT. Next came the duties imposed upon the leading officers of the army by the shape which reconstruction assumed, and this, in turn, buried the Mexican question for the time, almost as effectually as the war had done. Gen. SHERMAN's mission, and the sending out of Minister CAMPBELL, were the only signs of the quarrel still going on in the Cabinet, and in military circles, over the policy to be pursued. It was this difference of Mr. SEWARD with the views of the military authorities, which latter were fully shared by Minister CAMPBELL, that was here believed to have stopped Col. CAMPBELL in New-Orleans. At any rate, it was because Mr. SEWARD and his Minister at the last differed very widely as to certain points of policy. All the military leaders were too busy at this time with their respective districts to give much attention to the situation of the Mexican question. Gen. MCCLERNAND's appointment was understood to be a blow struck at GRANT and his Mexican policy, but defeat in the Senate was very easily attained. With the close of the last session, which found reconstruction an accomplished fact, and military districts no longer a necessity, the views which the military authorities had been so long urging upon the Administration again came up for discussion, and from that moment the character of the next mission to Mexico began to assume importance again.

GEN. ROSECRANS AND HIS MISSION.

To mention those who were the most earnest in their desires that Gen. ROSECRANS should undertake the mission to Mexico, is to throw much light upon the policy which they expect him to pursue. First, he has the warm support of those military officers at the head of our affairs who have favored armed interference in Mexico, and who now favor it more strongly than ever. Their idea, however, is not conquest, but to extend such military aid to the Liberals as will enable them to put down the various revolutionary bands and secure peace in Mexico. In exchange for such aid, it would be expected that the northern States of Mexico would come into our control. Lower California is already virtually in the possession of American citizens through purchase. The Company is a large one. Gen. ROSECRANS himself represents a company of capitalists very largely interested in mineral lands along the Mexican border. Aside from this company there are others which have prospected the mining regions of North Mexico, and which desire to operate largely there the moment civil rule is assured. A company of prominent railroad men have surveyed a route for a road southwardly from Albuquerque to a point near the border, thence westwardly along the boundary to the Colorado River near its mouth, and on to the coast of California. The Company expects by such a road to control all the trade of Northwestern Mexico. As the candidate of men representing such interests, Gen. ROSECRANS was appointed by the President. He came to Washington and was at once informed in a general way of the virtual deadlock in the Administration, caused by the views of Mr. SEWARD on the one hand, and those who desired a more positive policy on the other. At first it appeared as if no new ideas would be allowed to enter into the instructions to be given, and upon this Gen. ROSECRANS announced that he would hold the question of formally accepting his commission under advisement, till he could fully understand what the Government would finally decide upon. He declared to his friends that he had no desire to bury himself in Mexico merely as an officer through whom the State Department could communicate with whatever party it might recognize among the contending factions; but that if he accepted the mission, he desired to know that he was going out to execute a well-defined policy, and one that would enable him to do his country good service. The contest was as between the extreme military view that would involve armed possession of Northern Mexico and a compulsory peace in the rest, and a continuance of the slow processes of diplomacy. It is believed that a compromise between these has been agreed upon which meets the views of Gen. ROSECRANS more perfectly than either. It is his idea to go to Mexico and encourage that party which favors the introduction and protection of American capital, and the bestowing of important offices upon Americans. He believes in strongly upholding the Liberal Government, and in furnishing it with all the aid which may be necessary to secure peace throughout the entire territory. He would also so assure this aid as to enable the Liberal authorities to depend upon it as fully as if a protectorate were agreed upon. The result of such a mission upon Mexico, in respect to stability at home, her relations to the United States, and the questions of European interference are readily seen.

H. V. B.

The Public Esteem in Which PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS are held is another proof of their excellence as a tonic. They give sure and speedy relief in Nausea, Sick-Headache, Dyspepsia, and all similar complaints.

For sale by all Druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., Agents.

"A Bit of Romance."

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.

DEAR WIFE: When you left home for Long Branch you left our house all cleansed and free from Vermin, but I have forgotten the name of the article you always used for these pests. Please let me know by return mail what it is, as I am almost worn out being kept awake nights fighting Bedbugs and Fleas. Your Husband, AUGUSTUS.

LONG BRANCH, July 27, 1868.

MY DEAR HUSBAND: Your favor of the 25th is received. It makes me feel bad to think you have been so troubled with those tormentors, simply because I forgot to purchase a bottle of "Knowles' Insect Destroyer," and leave with Margaret before I left home. Have her go immediately to some Drug Store, or to the Depot, No. 7 Sixth-avenue, and get a large bottle. The price is $2. Also a Bellows to use it with. Have her go through the house with it, and you will have no more trouble. Be sure she gets "Knowles'." Your Wife, MARY.

American Waltham Watches.

The standard of excellence in their various grades, and conceded to be the best watch for the price in this market.

A complete assortment in Gold and Silver cases at very low prices by

BENEDICT BROS., Agents,
Keepers of the City Time,
No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

The Best in the World!

THE CREAM OF ALL DENTIFRICES.

Contains no acids, no gritty substance, nothing injurious. Ask for Dr. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 11 Dey-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

NORCROSS—ARNOLD.—At St. James' Church, Birmingham, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 25, by Rev. N. H. Chamberlain, of Morrisania, N. Y., HENRY F. NORCROSS to SUSIE B., daughter of Joseph Arnold, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

BOORUM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 26, CORNELIUS BOORUM, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 160 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CLARK.—At South Egremont, Mass., on Tuesday, Aug. 25, SAMUEL CLARK, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Aug. 27, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 87 East 4th-st.

DILKS.—At Rahway, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 24, JOSEPH C. DILKS, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, George W. Dilks, No. 118 Macdougal-st., on Thursday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

HORTON.—On Wednesday, July 1, of apoplexy, at Rangunge, Bengal, East India, in his 31st year, WALTER HORTON, of Birmingham, England, and brother of John Horton, of Canal-st., in this City.

HILL.—On Tuesday, Aug. 25, ROWLAND HILL, in his 72d year.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his son, James E. Hill, at No. 124 Hudson-st., Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, 27th, at 10 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

JOHNSON.—On Monday evening, Aug. 24, after a protracted illness, Mrs. ELIZA JOHNSON, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons, Joseph H. and David Johnson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 106 West 20th-st., on this (Thursday) afternoon, Aug. 27, at 1 o'clock.

JACKSON.—At Oyster Bay, Long Island, on Saturday, Aug. 22, Rev. AARON JACKSON, in the 71st year of his age.

MEAD.—At Charity Hospital Blackwell's Island, on Monday, Aug. 24, Dr. J. CALVIN MEAD, House Physician, aged 24 years.

At a special meeting of the House Staff of Charity Hospital, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from us, in the full vigor of manhood, our beloved friend and associate, Dr. J. CALVIN MEAD, by disease contracted while in the performance of his duties in this hospital;

Resolved, That, bowing in humble submission to the inscrutable wisdom of Providence, we deeply deplore the loss of one whose great natural talents, enriched by generous culture and an unusual experience, and developed by an energy peculiar to himself, gave promise of a brilliant future and a life of usefulness.

Resolved, That we will always strive to emulate the high moral tone and social qualities which rendered him respected and beloved by all.

Resolved, That while we mourn our own loss, we tender the bereaved family our deepest sympathies.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral and wear, as a mark of respect, the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the NEW-YORK TIMES and the *Medical Record*.

D. M. STIMSON, M. D.,
J. D. SULLINAN, M. D.,
W. C. GOUINLOCK, M. D.,
Committee.

MARTIN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 26, of cholera infantum, HOWARD AUGUSTUS, infant son of John B. and Margaret P. Martin, aged 5 months and 5 days.

Funeral on Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the house of his parents, Townsend-av., Clifton, Staten Island.

MILLER.—At Constableville, Lewis County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, EDWIN A. MILLER.

NUNNS.—Suddenly, on Monday, Aug. 24, CAROLINE L., wife of John F. Nunns, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 147 East 26th-st., on Thursday, Aug. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely.

PALMER.—At Providence, R. I., on Sunday, Aug. 23, JOHN B. PALMER, of the firm of Field, Palmer & Co., in the 50th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PECK.—At Camden, Oneida County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 25, SARAH, relict of the late Nathan Peck, of this City, in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of her son, William J. Peck, No. 248 West 52d-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

PIERSON.—In Westfield, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 26, of a lingering illness, DAVID M. PIERSON, in the 54th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Presbyterian Church in Westfield this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His friends, and the friends of the family of Moses Pierson, deceased, are requested to attend without further notice.

ROGERS.—At Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 25, JASON ROGERS, in his 51st year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TILTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 25, PAUL, son of Theodore and Elizabeth R. Tilton, aged 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, Aug. 27, at 9 o'clock, at No. 138 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

WARING.—On Monday evening, Aug. 24, HIRAM WARING, in the 67th year of his age.

The funeral ceremonies will take place at the Church of the Ascension, Kent-st., Greenpoint, L. I., on Friday, the 28th inst., at 1½ P. M. Friends and relatives invited to attend.

WESTERVELT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 26, at the residence of Dr. J. S. Westervelt, his grandfather, at New-Brighton, S. I., JOHN, infant child of Tompkins and Anna T. Westervelt, aged 27 days.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 231.]
CORONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1868.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Morton-street, North River, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1868. Must have been in the water about ten months. Entirely too decomposed for description. The only article of covering found on the body was a pair of blue woolen stockings.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.
JOSEPH CUSHMAN, M. D., Deputy Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 232.]
CORONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1868.

The body of an unknown man was found at corner Barclay and West streets, by Officer John McDonald, of the Third Precinct, Saturday, Aug. 22, at 5:30 A. M., aged about thirty-three years, slim built, sandy hair, blue eyes, good teeth, spare face, sandy moustache. Dressed as follows: White shirt, straw hat, two dark cloth coats, light-colored vest, striped pants, shoes, dark socks. Body removed to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.
JOSEPH CUSHMAN, M. D., Deputy Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 229.]
CORONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1868.

The body of an unknown woman was found at Pier No. 29 East River, aged about twenty-five years, stout built, light hair, good teeth, full face; in the water about a week. Body removed to the Morgue for identification. Dressed as follows: Black silk waist, white muslin skirt, white stockings.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

PATRICK H. KEENAN, Coroner.
WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., Deputy Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 230.]
CORONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1868.

The body of an unknown woman was found at Pier No. 20 East River, aged about forty years, medium built, light brown hair, good teeth, spare face, height about five feet two inches; appeared to have been in the water about twelve hours. Dressed as follows: Black silk basque, black grenadine dress, black gaiter boots. Found on the person the following articles: Leather pocketbook, with some small change.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

PATRICK H. KEENAN, Coroner.
WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., Deputy Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S Seaweed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills.—These three medicines will cure Consumption. The Pills cleanse the stomach, liver and bowels. The Seaweed Tonic helps to dissolve the food, throws out the gastric juice, and helps the food to digest before it sours in the stomach, and causes a good appetite.

The Pulmonic Syrup makes good rich blood. All three of these medicines are required at the same time. This is the only way to cure Consumption. A patient must begin to grow in flesh before matter will ripen in the lungs and heal them up.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, and at No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2; also every SATURDAY, at his Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th-st., corner of Commerce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., from 9 to 3.

TENDER-HEARTEDNESS OF GEN. GRANT.

The supposed grim warrior is as soft hearted as a beautiful girl. An intimate friend called on him the other day, and found tears as large as peas running down his cheeks.

"What!" said the friend, "weeping? I thought warriors were made of sterner stuff!"

"I know it! I know it!" replied the General, wiping his eye, "but I cannot help it. I have been reading the opening chapters of JOHN BROUGHAM'S GREAT STORY, 'THE LOTTERY OF LIFE,' and it completely fetches me.

"Why, man, 'tis a prodigiously powerful story—affecting enough—almost to draw tears from stones. John understands human nature, he does. But read it, friend, and judge for yourself; it will cost you but six cents."

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Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

CRESYLIC SOAPS FOR THE TOILET.—Patented.—The beneficial effects experienced from the use of CARBOLIC and CRESYLIC ACID SOAPS have caused the undersigned to introduce them in a form suitable for the toilet. These acids are well known for their disinfecting and antiseptic properties, and as compounded in these Soaps render their use pleasant and refreshing. They are useful for all irritations of the skin, on sores or wounds, in sick rooms, surgeries, hospitals, &c. JAS. BUCHAN & CO., 190 Elizabeth-st.

INVALIDS' TRAVELLING CHAIRS, from $20 to $40, for in or out-door use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' Carriages to order. State your case and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., N. Y.

EUROPEAN BUSINESS.—A GENTLEMAN having experience, visiting Europe, would attend to any business there REQUIRING SPECIAL ATTENTION. Highest references given. Address T. BOURNE, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH BAD SMELLS.—PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT, the best and cheapest deodorizer, meets all the chief recommendations of the Metropolitan Board of Health. First premium awarded by American Institute 1867. Agency, No. 24 Dey-st.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 11 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11.25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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MRS. SARTORI'S New Novel is universally liked, it is so bright and sensible; and

A WEEK IN A FRENCH COUNTRY-HOUSE is eagerly sought for by those who passed it by when it first appeared.

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RAGGED DICK is the best boys' book you ever read, and it sells everywhere.

LORING, Publisher, Boston.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

THE CHILD'S ALBUM.—LITERALLY FULL of pictures, with simple reading. No nursery, no house with little folks, should be without one. Price, $1 75.

R. TURNER, No. 596 Broadway, and all booksellers.

POLITICAL.

A MEETING OF THE GRANT AND COLFAX BOYS IN BLUE CENTRAL COMMITTEE for the City of New-York, will be held at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, at 8 o'clock. A prompt and full attendance is requested.

Major W. BULLARD, Chairman.
Capt. CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Capt. THOS. CUMMINGS, Secretaries.

The Executive Committee will meet at 7 o'clock.

Gen. W. KRYZANOWSKI, Chairman.
Paymaster M. W. BLAKE, U. S. A., Capt. CHAS. S. STRONG, Secretaries.

FINANCIAL.

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OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

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Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

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Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.

Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

BANKING HOUSE OF **JAY COOKE & CO.** NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.

Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.

CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1st November, 1900; SEVEN per cent. interest payable 1st May and 1st November at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

The undersigned is authorized to offer for sale a few of the above described bonds.

R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

AUG. 21, 1868.

Schedules of (30) thirty or more coupons, due Sept. 1, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration and determine as to the propriety of this Company's aiding in the construction of a railroad from Indianapolis, Ind., to some point on the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, in the State of Illinois.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of Aug. 29, instant, and will be reopened Sept. 10.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.

By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENERGETIC book-keeper and cashier, having had many years' experience in this City in the shipping and commission and dry-goods importing and jobbing business, and is familiar with sterling and other foreign exchange and gold accounts; references first class. Address W. K., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1868, ON the Bonds of the Peruvian and Chilian Conjoint Issue, (except those on which payment has been stopped, a list of which may be seen at our office,) will be paid on and after THURSDAY, Aug. 27, by DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., Financial Agents, No. 53 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
Registered, 1881	113	.....	5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July	108¼	108⅜
Coupon, 1881	113¾	113⅞	5-20 Coupon, '67	108⅜	108⅝
5-20 Reg., '62	108½	.....	5-20 Coupon, '68	108¼	108⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	113½	113¾	10-40 Registered	103⅜	.....
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅝	109⅞	10-40 Coupon	103⅜	103⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	110½	110⅞	Gold	144⅛	144¼

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.; organized under special charter from the State of New-York.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS:
Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia;
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China;
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New-York;
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. Cen. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Amer. Ex. Co., New-York;
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.;
O. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New-York;
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York;
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New-York.

OFFICERS:
A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once between the following ports, viz.:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macao	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wau-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghae	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MILLIONS; and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, on application to Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.
THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
Messrs. C. D. HEAD and T. H. PERKINS, Boston.
Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., Boston.
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
THE SYRACUSE CITY BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
Messrs. CHAS. F. CHASE & CO., Baltimore, Md.
Messrs. DONAHOE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
W. R. HIGBY, Esq., Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
And at the office of the Company,
Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage at 7 per cent. for three or five years, on New-York and Brooklyn property, in sums over $3,000.
CALLENDER, LAURENCE & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.

TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL credits issued through the City Bank of London and Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris, by AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company will pay the dividend declared July 8, 1868, at its office in New-York, on and after the 1st of September. A special form of order will be required to comply with the resolution, copies of which can be had at the office in New-York.

W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 13th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

LAW SCHOOLS.

THE YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This new first-class School will be opened Sept. 16, in the new Gilsey Building, No. 1,193 Broadway, corner of 28th-st. Principal, Rev. H. M. COLTON, M. A., with credentials from the Faculty of Yale College, and ample City references. Designed for College or Business. Youth's Department from 12 to 20 years; juvenile from 8 to 12. Most competent teachers employed, and none but boys who are mannerly, obedient and willing to study, will be retained.

For other information or an interview, address the Principal at the Coleman House.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL. —The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of the Law Faculty.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO HAS HAD NINE years' experience in teaching her native language, (both here and abroad,) and of which she has the most satisfactory testimonials, wishes to form an engagement in a private school of this City for the charge of the advanced classes or the care of the entire French department. Address LINGUIST, Box 4,956 Post-office.

A LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, FROM long experience, to teach English, French and music, desires a position as governess; country preferred; salary no object. Address TEACHER, No. 269 West 10th-st., New-York.

MALVINA AMIEL, TEACHER IN PIANO and singing. System Galin, Cheve de Paris, the most easy. Nos. 65 or 338 East 6th-st.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR EVERY DEpartment. Address "AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION," No. 737 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The Fall and Winter term of PACKARD'S ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL will be commenced on MONDAY, SEPT. 14, at his splendid apartments, in the Mortimer Building, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. This institution is new in design and scope, and is intended to supply a want long felt in the community for the practical education of boys and young men in the rudimental of English branches. The object system, under a thoroughly trained and experienced teacher, will be adopted. Boys of 10 years old and upward admitted. Terms reasonable. Call at rooms or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN FRENCH.—Prof. MARC CHENEVIERE, Principal of Marc Cheneviere French Day School for young ladies, No. 271 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., is ready to receive as boarders in his family a few young ladies, who would have the privilege of taking the lessons of the school and living among persons speaking French constantly.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish, classical and mathematical school for boys, corner of 6th-av., and 39th-st. The next session commences MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars sent on request, or may be obtained at the Principal's residence, No. 115 West 38th-st. JOSEPH D. BULL, Principal.

LINWOOD INSTITUTE, ON THE PALISADES, at Coytesville, Bergen County, N. J., a first-class family boarding-school for boys and girls. Apply to WILLIAM TRAVIS, Principal, Fort Lee Post Office, N. J.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

NO. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.

Principals—Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D. LL. B., RICHARD S. BACON, M. D. LL. B. Assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. Instruction in all branches and no extra charges. Circulars at the school.

MADAME C. MEARS, No. 202 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.

Instruction also in the modern languages.

Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 33D-ST., NEW-YORK, PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, directed by Mr. and Mrs. *ELISEE CHARLIER*, will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable school.

Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

LESPINASSE'S FORT WASHINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.

French the language of the school. Graduating courses for modern languages, mathematics and commercial studies. Nine resident teachers, viz.: Two English, one Spanish, one German, one mathematical and one classical teacher and three French. Circulars No. 183 Broadway, Milhau's drug-store; No. 701, Schirmer's; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store. Reopens Sept. 15.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, PRINCETON, N. J.

Boys thoroughly prepared for COLLEGE, or for BUSINESS. Next session begins Aug. 26. For circulars address Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 907 Broadway, for the careful training of a few lads in the elements of English, French and classical study, reopens in September.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.

MISS C. E. FERRIS will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15. Applications may be made at No. 108 East 12th-st.

MISS JAUDON'S DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 56 7th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN, No. 13 East 49th-st., Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.

Location unequaled for healthfulness and beauty. Ten able and experienced resident Professors. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. For circulars address E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

IDLEWILD. HOME OF THE LATE N. P. WILLIS.

French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen, Sept. 22. Address Miss M. LAMMOND, Principal, Moodna Post Office.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE.

One of the oldest Female Seminaries in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, Pittsfield, Mass.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.

The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2½ hours' ride from New-York, and 1½ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [B. S.] and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. Fall term begins Sept. 1. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester County, N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THOROUGHLY prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NO. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.—Fall Term will commence Sept. 16. Communications may be addressed to either of the Principals, MISS CLARA C. HARRISON or MISS MARY A. RANNEY.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen the Fall term Sept. 23. For circulars, &c., address the principals at Hanover, N. H., till Sept. 12.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, LITCHfield County, Conn. A family school for boys. For information call at A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 111 and 113 William-st., New-York, or address as above.

Rev. A. N. LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 1. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.

S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

CHEGARY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV. will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338, New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10.

Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—BOYS, 604 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopens Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Principal, 66 W. 36th-st.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av., Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

MISS COMSTOCK'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 7 East 27th-st., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to ten. Miss C. will be in town from Sept. 16. Application for circulars, &c., by letter or personally, to No. 7 East 27th-st.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24. Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. GRUGAN, Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bigh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st. will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. W. TOWNSEND FORD, BERGEN POINT, N. J., Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Address Box No. 2,169 Post Office, New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL. Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st., will open Sept. 21. Mrs. WHITE will be at home Sept. 7, until which time address No. 1 Irving-place. References—Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Davis, S. C.; Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, N. Y.; Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institute, Washington; Prof. Bartlett, West Point Military Academy, and others as per circular.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st. A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8. H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MISS HAVENS Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS:
TROUBLE BEGINS SEPT. 15.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. WILLIAMES' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

HACKENSACK INSTITUTE. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Location of unequaled beauty; will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. For further information address J. MORGAN, Principal, Hackensack, N. J.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE. NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Delaware County, Penn.—The Seventh Annual Session of this Academy commences THURSDAY, Sept. 3. The buildings are new and complete in all their appointments. The Department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments; the Classical and English Departments by competent and experienced Professors and Instructors. Careful attention is given to the moral and religious culture of Cadets. Circulars may be obtained of the following gentlemen, patrons of the Academy in New-York: Messrs. Thomas Rutter, Chas. H. Rogers, Jno. F. Paulison, Col. Abraham Van Buren, or Col. THEODORE HYATT, Pres't Penn. Military Academy, Chester, Penn.

COOPER UNION, FOR ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The free night School of Science and Art for young men; the free day School of Design for young women, and the free vocal classes for both sexes will commence on the 1st of October next. Application should be made to, and all necessary information concerning these free schools for the working classes, can be obtained of the Curator, Mr. VINCENT COLYER, at the office of the Institute during the month of September, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7½ to 9 o'clock. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The eighteenth year of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway. Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

MOUNTAIN VIEW ACADEMY, AT HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles south of West Point; a pleasant home, with thorough instruction for a limited number of boys; reopens Sept. 14. G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

HAUTE RIVER, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A French and English Family School will reopen Sept. 28, 1868. Superior advantages for older pupils to pursue a special course; also, for drawing and painting. CAROLINE W. HORTON, Principal.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn., reopens Sept. 1. Direct communication with New-York by rail—distance forty-two miles.

MRS. FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22. French by Mme. Gibert. Circulars at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AT ENGLEwood, N. J.—An English and French School for young ladies. The Fall term will commence on Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to eight. For information address Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This institution offers superior advantages. Number limited to 25. A few vacancies to fill. Send for a catalogue. T. H. SCHRINER, A. M.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, east of Washington-square—Opens Sept. 7; pupils fitted for college, business, West Point; a primary is attached. Circulars at University, Room No. 9, or No. 112 7th-st.

MME. CLEMENT'S FRENCH AND English Protestant School for young ladies, Germantown, Penn.—The next session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars apply to the Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 22. The Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 136 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J.—Wm. Williams, Principal: will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Pupils prepared for college and civil engineering.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal. A family boarding school for fifteen boys; pleasant location; terms moderate. Reopens Sep. 1.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE, FOR TEN BOYS, (Business or College,) Passaic, N. J. For testimonials and reference from Messrs. Robert Bonner, A. R. Wetmore, F. A. Conkling and others, address Rev. JOHN KERSHAW, Principal.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MOTHER—HOME—CULTURE—FOR LITtle Children. Reference, Mr. CONANT, 808 Bread'y.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY of Cambridge, England, kizeman and ex-scholar of his college, gives private instructions in all the branches of a collegiate course; highest references. Address CANTAB., University Building, Washington-square, New-York.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as child nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth; would like to travel with an invalid lady, or care for growing children and do plain sewing; good City reference. Apply at No. 92 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman; good baker of bread, pastry, and all kinds of desserts, and prefers a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 325 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ELDERLY Protestant woman to nurse an infant; can take the entire charge of it from its birth; or would attend a delicate lady and see to her housekeeping. Can be seen for four days at No. 341 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, (lately landed,) who has lived in private families in Dublin, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washing. Apply at No. 353 3d-av., corner 27th-st., over store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN who can be highly recommended a situation as seamstress and take charge of grown children; can cut and make children's clothes; no objection to travel. Apply at No. 100 West 46th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN Protestant girl, a situation as nurse or as companion to a lady; will make herself useful; good reference. Call for three days at No. 138 Attorney-st., one stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced young woman as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and waitress; she is an excellent waitress and good nurse, &c.; City or country. At No. 329 4th-av. near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; can operate on sewing machines; gives City reference. Call for two days at No. 215 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable woman as cook; city or country; will assist in washing; is a thorough good cook; best City reference. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation in a small American family, to do general housework; good reference. Call at No. 122 Mott-st., rear, Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY an experienced woman; can flute and do up ladies' fine muslins in the neatest style; City or country. At No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as general houseworker, in a small private family; City reference. No. 323 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has four years' City reference. Apply at No. 345 3d-av.

MISS MATILDA C. GREEN, EMPLOYMENT agency, No. 102 East 28th-st., continues to supply families with reliable servants. She may be addressed by mail.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, no incumbrance, a situation in some respectable family, the man as coachman and groom; his wife could do up-stairs work, or would occupy a cottage for a gentleman or room over a stable; they have the highest recommendations; no objection to City or country. Apply or address, for three days, No. 99 3d-av., corner 13th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable married man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; can come well recommended. Call for two days at or address Brooklyn Riding Stables, No. 194 Raymond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER; thoroughly competent; understands the care and management of horses and all kinds of stock; is willing to take charge of a gentleman's place and make himself useful; good reference if required. Address for two days, F. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a man who thoroughly understands his business: vegetables, fruits and flowers, greenhouse and hothouse, laying out of new grounds. No. 1 grape grower; can be well recommended. Address N. RAIL, Babylon, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman in some private family; City or country; fully understands the care of horses, &c.; best of City and country references. Can be seen at No. 2 Ferry-st., at his present employer's, until 1st of September.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business, a situation as stud groom; can break and train horses; is a good steeple chase rider, and can drive well. Address W. E. WILLIAMS, No. 53 East Broadway, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced English gardener, married, without family, who thoroughly understands the business; satisfactory reference as to ability and capacity. Address J. M., No. 117 Prince-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single Protestant young man of pleasing address, who is highly recommended by last employers. Apply or direct to T. D., Messrs. Hegeman & Co., corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses, a situation as groom and good driver. Address M. M., No. 153 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A situation as coachman, in either City or country; good reference. Call or address P. C., No. 30 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a single young man; thoroughly understands the business; can give good City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN not afraid of work; is willing to do anything; good reference. Address WILLIAM, No. 124 Broome-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A SHORT-HAND WRITER OF PRACTICAL experience, desires a position as reporter, amanuensis or corresponding clerk; writes a good legible long hand; best of reference; terms moderate. Address PHONOGRAPHER, No. 278 West 4th-st., New-York City, for four days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER, GERMAN, WITH A small family; one that understands grapery and greenhouse culture thoroughly. Address Box No. 578 New-York Post Office, stating the last place employed, giving reference, and where an interview can be had in the City.

WANTED—A CHRISTIAN, OR AN HONEST, sober cartman, who can furnish two large trucks and one cart, with horses and drivers, to do the work of a large house. Address Box No. 1,418 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A LAD, FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS, who can write a good hand, to assist in keeping accounts and act as cashier in a retail grocery. Address H. G. L., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER TO take charge of green-house, grapery, &c.; must have unqualified recommendations, and be a young married man. Address F. R. B., No. 1,212 Broadway.

WANTED—A WELL RECOMMENDED GIRL as waitress and chambermaid; must be good at sewing. No. 123 Madison-av.

WANTED—A LADY TO ASSIST IN HOUSEkeeping, and give musical instruction to children. Address Box No. 917 Post Office.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." S. F. GREENMAN & CO., 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER wanted in a wool house. Address BROADWAY, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield Vt.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE NOUvellement arrivée, desire trouver une place pour bonne d'enfant. S'adresser No. 202 rue 6ieme, pres de Bowery, for two days.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—STOLEN AUG. 17, $500 U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bond, new issue, 1865, No. 77,672. The above reward will be paid for the return of the bond. Apply to GEO. ACHENBACH, Merchants' National Bank, No. 42 Wall-st., New-York.

LOST ON SUNDAY, A PINK CAMEO RING, set around with diamonds. The finder of the above by returning same to No. 37 South William-st., will be liberally rewarded.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NO. 1,464.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDGAR T. FANNING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edgar T. Fanning, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
au20-law3wTh

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBUSTIANO HERQUES, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, doing business in the City of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Herques & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAM H. COVERT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS M. COZZENS, of the City, and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant was issued against the estate of ARCHIBALD MONTGOMERY, of Plainfield, in the County of Somerset and State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in New-York City, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, rooms Nos. 3 and 4 in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY F. WALLING, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, U. S. A., before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estates of ABRAHAM ROSENBLUTH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 26, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of GEORGE F. CHESTER, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, JR., and HENRY R. LYLE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Isaac Dayton, a Referee appointed by order of this Court, made on the 12th day of August, 1868, on the petition of Samuel L. Mitchill, will sell at public auction, at the vestibule of the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described lands, stock, interest in claim and judgment and contracts, the same being held and owned by the said petitioner as collateral security for an indebtedness of the said bankrupts, viz.: 1. The Lyle Farm, so called, containing upwards of one hundred and three acres, situated in the town of Alleghany, in the County of Venango and State of Pennsylvania. 2. Five undivided sixteenth parts of the White Farm, so called, containing about seventy acres, situated in Harmony Township, in said Venango County. 3. One undivided sixth part of the Guild Farm, so called, containing about one hundred and forty-five acres, situated in said Harmony Township. 4. One undivided half of a strip of seven acres on the north side of the N. F. Stowell Farm, so called, situated in said Alleghany Township. 5. A lot of land containing less than one acre, situated near the Humboldt Refinery, in the town of Cornplanter, in said Venango County, formerly belonging to Thomas Turner. 6. A lot of land, sixty feet square, with frame house thereon, situate on the east side of Washington-street, sixty-four feet north from Pine-street, in Titusville, Crawford County, Penn. 7. Eight thousand six hundred and ninety-four shares of the capital stock of the National Oil Company of New-York; par value five dollars per share. 8. Nineteen thousand two hundred and thirty-four shares of the capital stock of the Hudson River Petroleum Company; par value ten dollars per share. 9. Five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Webster Petroleum Company; par value five dollars per share. 10. All the right, title and interest held by the said petitioner under and by virtue of an assignment thereof made to him by said bankrupts, in and to a certain claim, and in and to a certain action brought thereon by them and others against John S. Dickerson, Francis A. DeWint, Edgar Read and John W. Jones, upon which a judgment was recovered in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, (Dutchess County,) Dec. 10, 1866, against the said Dickerson, Read and Jones for fifty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars, in favor of the plaintiffs, and from which judgment an appeal is now pending. 11. A contract made between the said Samuel L. Mitchill, Jr., and George C. Carpenter, dated April 26, 1865, for the conveyance of certain lands and leasehold interests on East Hickory Creek and Cherry Run, in said Venango County; recorded in the Recorder's Office of said county, in Deed-book R. R., page 692, and assigned to said petitioner, Sept. 15, 1865. 12. Another contract, between the same parties, as the last above mentioned, and assigned at same date to the said petitioner; the said contract being for the conveyance of the Shaw Farm, so called, situated in said Cornplanter Township, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Venango County in Deed-book R. R., page 694. Said five lots first above-described were mortgaged by said bankrupts to said petitioner by two instruments dated Feb. 1, 1866, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Venango County Feb. 9, 1866, in Mortgage Docket No. 2, pages 388 and 393 respectively; said first-described lot was also mortgaged by said Henry R. Lyle to said petitioner by an instrument dated Feb. 2, 1865, and recorded in said Mortgage Docket No. 2, page 266; said second-described lot was also conveyed to said petitioner by said Henry R. Lyle and his wife by deed dated Dec. 2, 1865; said third-described lot was also conveyed to said petitioner by said Henry R. Lyle and his wife by deed dated Oct. 19, 1865; said sixth-described lot was mortgaged to said petitioner by said bankrupts by an instrument dated Feb. 1, 1866, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Crawford County Feb. 8, 1866, in Mortgage Book L, pages 319 and 320, and was also conveyed to said petitioner by said bankrupts by deed dated Sept. 16, 1865. All the right, title and interest of said petitioner (acquired under said instruments and otherwise) and of the said bankrupts and of their assignee in bankruptcy, will be sold, together with said mortgages and contracts. The property will be sold in separate lots as described, and for cash. Complete descriptions of the property can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 202 Broadway, New-York, and at the law office of George A. Chase, Esq., Titusville, Penn. Also by virtue of a certain other order of the said Court, made in the matter of the said bankrupts on the petition of Elisha W. Chester, I shall, at the same time and place, expose for sale the following described property, held and owned by the said Elisha W. Chester as collateral security for an indebtedness of the said bankrupts, viz.: Two judgements recovered upon the same promissory note in the Superior Court of the City of New-York by the said bankrupts; one May 20, 1866, against John Egerton and Caleb Barstow for four thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars and seventy-five cents; the other, March 17, 1866, against Henry W. Barstow, Joshua L. Pope and William F. Barstow for four thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety-eight cents, which two judgments were assigned to said Elisha W. Chester by the said bankrupts, by assignment dated March 27, 1866. ISAAC DAYTON, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL H. SULLIVAN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Michael H. Sullivan, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who carried on business for more than six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 25th day of August, A. D., 1868. BENJAMIN P. TODD, Assignee,
au27-law3wTh* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK A. DREYER, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate and effects of Frederick A. Dreyer, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 26th day of August, A. D. 1868.
ABIATHAR B. WILLARD,
JOHN TODD,
Assignees, No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.
au27-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY C. PARKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Henry C. Parke, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 25th day of August, A. D. 1868.
BENJAMIN P. TODD, Assignee,
au27-law3wTh* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

NO. 1,398.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE CHAPMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Chapman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au20-law3wTh No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. VAN WINKLE and EDWARD H. VAN WINKLE, Jr., Bankrupts.—No. 1,455.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John S. Van Winkle and Edward H. Van Winkle, Jr., in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1868.
au20-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD D. BAILEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward D. Bailey, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of August, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au20-law3wTh

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB GOLTSCHALK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jacob Goltschalk, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of August, 1868.
aug13-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. TITUS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joseph H. Titus, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of September, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1868.
au20-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE A. ADAMS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George A. Adams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York on the 18th day of August, 1868.
au20-law3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT McCORD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Robert McCord, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of August, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au20-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD H. BRANCH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Edward H. Branch, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of August, 1868.
au27-law3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. KIMBALL, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John H. Kimball, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of August, 1868.
au27-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES GOULD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James Gould, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1868.
au20-law3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM FOWLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 21st August, 1868.
au27-law3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK RETTICH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frederick Rettich, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
au13-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM GUNST, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To all whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham Gunst, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
au13-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC KAUFFER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Kauffer, of the City New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of August, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au13-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,060.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD ROBINSON and ENOCH CHAMBERLIN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward Robinson and Enoch Chamberlin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868.
ALFRED ROE, Assignee,
au31-law3wTh* No. 128 Broadway, N. Y.

NO. 1,470.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BRAINARD MONTAGUE and GEORGE B. MONTAGUE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Brainard Montague and George B. Montague, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au13-law3wTh No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 1,685.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH CARPENTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Carpenter, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of August, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au13-law3wTh No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,437.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BODENHAMER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Bodenhamer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au20-law3wTh No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—No. 1,154.—In the matter of HENRY MARTIN, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry Martin, of the Town of Nunda, in the County of Livingston and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Utica, N. Y., Aug 18, 1868.
JOHN R. TIMAN, Assignee, &c.,
au20-law6wTh Tibbitts' Block, Utica, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP..............SATURDAY, Aug. 29
CITY OF PARIS.........................SATURDAY, Sept. 5
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) TUESDAY, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON..................SATURDAY, Sept. 12

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves..........................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves...........................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
SCOTIA leaves.......................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
RUSSIA leaves.......................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
CHINA leaves.........................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
CUBA leaves..........................WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7

Chief cabin passage......................................$130
Second cabin passage......................................80

TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage......................................145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

EUROPA..........Aug. 29 | CALEDONIA......Sept. 19
IOWA..................Sept. 5 | BRITANNIA.......Sept. 26
COLUMBIA.........Sept. 12 | HIBERNIA..........Oct. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $16.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Sept. 5
NAPOLEON III....LEMARIE.......SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT.......BOCANDE......SATURDAY, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.
MINNESOTA..........................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
COLORADO............................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
NEBRASKA.............................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
MANHATTAN.........................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
SIBERIA..........Aug. 27 | TRIPOLI..............Sept. 10
ALEPPO...........Sept. 3 | TARIFA...............Sept. 17
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..$80 Gold.
Steerage.......................................$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, THOMSON,
Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.
Steamer leaving Sept. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Oct. 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.
SEPT. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.
SEPT. 19—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on TUESDAY, Sept. 1.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Sept. 5.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Aug. 27.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 3.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Sept. 3.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The elegant sidewheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. DEAKEN, will sail for above ports, from Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA.......KEMBLE....SATURDAY, Aug. 29
GEO. CROMWELL....VAILL.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, and MARMION on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain PASSPORTS from JOHN LANGTREE, Counselor at Law and Passport Agent, No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:20 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. — H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will leave via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40. Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES — Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River,
at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:30 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

REDUCTION IN FARE.—TO OR FROM Yonkers, 10 cents; Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, 20 cents; Grassy Point, 25 cents. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot of Chambers-st. every afternoon at 4 o'clock, making the above landings, (Sundays excepted.) Will leave Grassy Point every morning at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6:45, Tarrytown, 7:15; Irvington, 7:30, and Yonkers at 8 o'clock.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERNOON boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York 9:30. Fare to Nyack 20 cents; to Yonkers, 15 cents.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 27th, 10:30 A. M.	Thursday, 27th, 2:30 P. M.
Friday, 28th, 11 A. M.	Friday, 28th, 3 P. M.
Saturday, 29th, 1 P. M.	Saturday, 29th, 5 P. M.
Sunday, 30th, 7 A. M.	Sunday, 30th, 3:30 P. M.
Sunday, 30th, 6 P. M.	Monday, 31st, 6:30 A.M.
Monday, 31st, 3 P. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamboat MAGENTA will make her regular Sunday morning trip to Newburgh on SUNDAY next, Aug. 30, landing at Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7 o'clock, A. M.; Barclay-st., 7¼; Christopher-st., 7½; 34th-st., 7¾. Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Leave Newburgh at 1½ P. M. Fare to Newburgh 50 cents.

YONKERS FERRY—FARE 15 CENTS.—Steamboat FLORENCE, Capt. BELKNAP, will leave Yonkers daily at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M., for Inwood, Carmansville, and 34th-st. Leave North Moore-st. 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., E. R., at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REDUCTION OF TARIFF ON ATLANTIC CABLE BUSINESS.
On and after Sept. 1, 1868, the rates of tariff on Atlantic cable business will be as follows:
TARIFF IN GOLD TO ANY POINT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

	Ten words or less.	Each additional word.
From Boston, Mass.	$16 65	$1 66
From New-York City	16 85	1 67

The Western Union Telegraph Company have placed in all their offices in the United States a printed statement giving the reduced rates to all points in Europe, Asia and Africa.

To secure the highest possible degree of accuracy, messages should be repeated back from destination to originating station. In messages to be repeated back the words "repetition paid" must be inserted after address and paid for.

CODE MESSAGES.
CODE MESSAGES, constructed for the purpose of secrecy, of disjointed sentences or words, rendering the meaning unintelligible, will be transmitted with every possible care; but the telegraph companies, while willing to investigate by post complaints respecting errors in such messages, will not return the charges upon them, unless they be "repeated messages." Should the receiver of such a message have it repeated, the amount paid for application and reply will not be returned unless the message was originally a "repeated message" and paid for as such by the sender.

TARIFF TO PLACES BEYOND GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
On messages to places beyond Great Britain and Ireland, charge the following rates, in gold, in addition to the tariff to Great Britain and Ireland:
TABLE.
For each 10, or fraction of 10, words above 20, charge in addition, one-half of these rates.

	20 words or less.		20 words or less.
Belgium	63	Spain	$3 25
France	84	Algeria, Portugal,	
Holland	94	Turkey in Asia	4 00
Switzerland	$1 46	Ionian Isles	4 25
Prussia, Austria, German States	1 50	Russia in Asia	5 63
Channel Islands	1 67	Tripoli	7 38
Denmark	1 75	Alexandria	12 38
Sweden	2 00	Cairo	13 38
Norway	2 13	Suez	15 63
Italy, Turkey in Europe and Greece	2 25	India	25 25
Russia in Europe and Sicily	2 50	Ceylon	26 75
		China, Post Galle	27 00

The Continental Telegraph Companies will not entertain or investigate complaints of error or delay in unrepeated messages.

NOTICE.—The public are informed that the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company will make every effort to insure correct and rapid transmission of all messages, but they will not incur or accept any liability whatever, either for the due transmission of Telegrams to or from the Cable or for their safe delivery at their destination; nor will they accept any liability arising from delay or stoppage by reason of any accident to any cable, wire or instrument. The Company will not consent to be liable under any circumstances for any sum whatever, as damages or otherwise, for loss resulting from errors, mistakes, delays or other causes in respect to any message intrusted to them beyond the return of that portion of the charge accruing to the Company out of the amount received, and then only in case the message should fail in transmission when in the hands of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

THE CELEBRATED
WALTER GRAPE.
After twenty-five years' experience with the present tender and late varieties, we know the Walter, now first offered, will restore confidence in grape-raising. It never rots. Its abundant sugar raisins it indoors or on the vine; is a great grower and bearer; now contains 146 clusters of bloom; is very compact in cluster at the East, which is an advantage in marketing. We have not known the foliage to mildew; it succeeds in dry as well as very wet soils; is a seedling of the Delaware, crossed with Diana, and better than either; ripens before the Hartford, therefore the earliest, hardiest and best variety. No. 1, one year, $5, each in advance. Orders filled in rotation while supply lasts. No charge for packing. Send stamp for beautiful cut and opinions of many vineyardists. Powers' Hotel, No. 17 Park-row, New-York, is the headquarters of our general salesman, S. H. Slaught.
FERRIS & CAYWOOD,
JULY 11, 1868. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1868.
AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 13th of August, 1868, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, And it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board, as follows: That no offal or butchers' refuse shall be conveyed through any street or avenue of the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, except between the hours of 4 o'clock in the afternoon and 9 o'clock at night, and between the hours of 6 o'clock and 9 o'clock in the morning; and that no such offal or refuse shall be so conveyed unless the same be in tight boxes, barrels or vessels from which no odor shall escape.
[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

A SAMPLE CARD WITH 40 STYLES OF campaign badges sent for $3. G. W. REED & BROTHER, Manufacturers, No. 206 Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. BURGY & CO., No. 67 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.
Dated New-York, July 31, 1868.
HENRY V. BURGY, VICTOR DE LAUNAY, } Executors.
au6-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. WHITNEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of A. M. Sweet, No. 4 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 17, 1868.
AUGUSTA P. WHITNEY, Administratrix.
Th19-law6mTh*

SUPREME COURT.—SUSAN F. RYERS AND DAVID R. RYERS, her husband, plaintiffs, against SARAH WANDEL, widow of Daniel Wandel, deceased; Sarah Ann Wandel, Stephen M. Wandel, Sarah Ellen Theall and Horace Theall, her husband; Olivia B. Wandel and Peter S. Wandel, her husband; Daniel Wandel and Jane E. Wandel, his wife; Alfred Wandel and Elsee Wandel, his wife, and Margaret Garretson, defendants.—Summons—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at Richmond, in the town of Southfield, in said county, on the 25th day of July, 1868, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 25, 1868.
A. DE GROOT,
jy30-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

FURNITURE.

WANTED—GOOD SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Give size, number, maker and price, (low.) Address INSTITUTE, Box No. 149 Times Office.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 16 [illegible] CONKLIN & BAYLES.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 27, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 12, E. R.;
2,416 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
1,016 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo brig *Fruttajuolo*, from Palermo.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 129 Liberty-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, AUG. 28, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale: A general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, china, fancy goods, carpets, stoves, &c., &c.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SUBSISTENCE STORES.
OFFICE A. C. S., FORT MONROE, Va., Aug. 17, 1868.
Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 1, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.:
84 boxes French, uncooked, mixed vegetables, 9,200 pounds, more or less.
254 boxes American, uncooked, mixed vegetables, 35,400 pounds, more or less.
218 boxes American, cooked, mixed vegetables, 30,400 pounds, more or less.
The French vegetables are in tin cases, of 55 pounds each; the American in cases of 70 pounds each. They were selected from a large lot in excess at this Depot, and have been recently repacked in new, strong boxes—two cases in each box—and are in excellent shipping order.
Stores delivered on Government wharf free of expense. Terms cash, in Government funds.
By order Coms'y-Gen. of Sub. U. S. A.
JAMES CURRY,
2d Lieut. 5th Art., A. C. S.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trusteee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868. jy31-lawtol5oct

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1868.
IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO HARBOR, NEW-YORK.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Hemlock Timber" will be received at this office until noon of TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1868, for the following specified hemlock timber and lumber, which must be delivered *on land* near the head of the West Pier at Oswego, as designated by the engineer in charge, so that it can be properly measured and inspected.
The sticks of timber must be sawed, of the best quality, straight, and of the *exact dimensions* specified, or they will not be accepted. The plank may be of the ordinary lengths.
One-eighth of the quantities named must be delivered before the 15th of October, 1868, and the balance before the 15th of May, 1869.
900 sticks sawed timber, each 12 inches square and 30 feet long; 400 sticks sawed timber, each 12 inches square and 21 feet long; 36,000 feet board measure 3 inch plank.
Blank proposals and further information can be obtained at this office.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Bvt.-Col. U. S. A.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.
Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, P. M. the 31st instant, for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, delivered immediately, free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, subject to the usual inspection thereat. Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour named, at which time the proposals will be opened.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
1,600 pounds muriatic acid, 100 pounds nitric acid, 3,500 pounds sulphuric acid.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
1,600 pounds white lead in oil, 200 gallons Winter-strained sperm oil, 2,000 pounds Princes metallic paint, 3 gallons copal varnish, 3 cross-cut and 3 rip saws, 1 dozen claw hammers (cast-steel,) 6 oars, 8 feet; 1,000 official envelopes, buff; 1 gross lead pencils, Faber's Nos. 2 and 3; 1 dozen colored pencils, red and blue.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms with further particulars to be had at this office.
J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster, United States Navy.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1868.
IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for dredging," will be received at this office until noon of FRIDAY, Aug. 28, 1868, for dredging at Ogdensburg, as specified in the last advertisement from this office, where full information and blank proposals can be obtained.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids made under this advertisement.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF HELL GATE, NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 27 WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1868.
For the information of those intending to bid for the removal of rocks in Hell Gate, it is necessary to state that the contract will not necessarily be assigned to the lowest or to any bidder. The time which the bidder proposes to consume in performing the work, as well as the character of his proposed mode of operations as to practicability, will likewise be considered in assigning the contract.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 14, 1868.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 28th inst. for supplying Ship Chandlery to the Revenue Cutters on this station, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.
Schedules of the articles required, with all necessary information in regard to proposals, may be obtained at the Revenue Cutter office, Custom-house.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.
160 PLOTS AND VILLA SITES.
But 9 miles from City, on Erie Railroad.
ALSO,
TWO DWELLING HOUSES
fronting Passaic River, will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, SEPT. 3,
on the premises, at 12 o'clock M. Free Tickets, Maps, &c., of the Auctioneers.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.'S, No. 77 Cedar-st.
SALE POSITIVE—RAIN OR SHINE.

FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—216 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williamsbridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to CHAS. H. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
AND AUCTIONEERS,
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES, } No. 96 Broadway, N. Y.
Would respectfully invite the attention of buyers and sellers of Real Estate, either at private or public sale, to their lists of valuable property, which comprise a large number of the most desirable houses, lots, stores, &c., on the prominent avenues and streets of this City, and now for sale at their office.
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, N. Y.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.
No. 627, near Bleecker-st.; building marble, seven stories; lot 50 by 200 feet to Mercer-st.; good for a WHOLESALE business. If wanted, the lessee can have, on proper security, a loan of $100,000 or $200,000.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COTTAGE HOUSE, with stable, &c., on Bloomingdale road, running through to 9th-av., near 154th-st., (Carmansville,) with immediate possession.
For further particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WEST 23D-ST., LARGE MODERN four-story high-stoop house, pleasantly situated; lot about 24.9x½ block; early possession, or occupant will rent until May next. Price $30,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET with immediate possession, furnished and unfurnished, on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs., Murray Hill and other choice locations.
E. P. PARKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—700 LOTS AT EAST NEW-YORK, Ocean Hill, and Bell Plain, at $200 to $1,000, payable in monthly or quarterly installments. Dwellings, stores, or workshops built for purchasers. D. J. MOLLOY, No. 218 Fulton-st., New-York, or C. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED, a first-class residence in the Nineteenth Ward of Brooklyn; house, French cottage style, built of brick and brown stone, on two lots of ground; one of the most pleasant locations in the City. For particulars, address LANDLORD, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A COTTAGE HOUSE, No. 66 South 5th-st., Williamsburg; eleven rooms; in complete order, and three minutes from all the ferries. Apply at 174 Henry-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, 10 ROOMS, situated in Bloomfield, N. J., two minutes' walk from Ridgewood depot; possession given Sept. 1; rent moderate; a good opportunity for a small family who want to try housekeeping; one hour from New-York per Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to H. C. CARTER, No. 96 Broadway, basement.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE IN FLUSHING, for a short term; eight rooms; three minutes from depot; nine trains each way daily; very desirable. Address COTTAGE, Box No. 28, Station D, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—BROADWAY STORES, NOS. 520 AND 522, with basement and sub-cellars. Apply to JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—AN ELEGANT FRONT PARLOR, first floor, with board for two, $25 a week; and a handsomely furnished room for two, only $15, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

SINGLE AND MARRIED GENTLEMEN will find handsomely furnished rooms and board in a New-England family; house and neighborhood first-class; references exchanged. Call at No. 217 East 19th-st.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—A FRONT ROOM and bedroom, also a hall room, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

BOARD—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY in 19th-st., near Irving-place: front room and bedroom on second floor for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; best references given and required. Address Box No. 539 Post Office.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE—FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—Choicest rooms to let, singly or in suites, with or without board, with or without private table.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY—Handsomely furnished rooms for first-class parties, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 108 WEST TWELFTH-STREET, near 6th-av., nicely furnished rooms on second floor to gentlemen only, without meals; desirable neighborhood.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom and front room, on second and third floors, to let, with first-class board, at No. 56 (old No.) East 35th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, either singly or in suites, to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place. References required and given.

A SUITE OF LARGE AIRY ROOMS TO let, with or without private table, at No. 18 East 17th-st.; also single rooms.

FIFTEENTH-ST.—GOOD BOARD, WITH pleasant rooms, for gentlemen or a small family. No. 54 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 206 EAST 10TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—Private house; nicely furnished room and bedroom to let with board to gentleman and wife.

FINE SUITES OF ROOMS ON SECOND and third floor, with first-class board, at No. 29 West 28th-st. References exchanged.

NO. 235 WEST 30TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board and pleasant rooms for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO connecting rooms, with or without board. No 168 West 34th-st.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET A room, with board, to a gentleman, at $7; No. 260 West 11th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT PAMRAPO, N. J., on New-York Bay, twenty-five minutes from New-York by Central Railroad from New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st. Inquire at Pamrapo Station for Mrs. CONNER.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AND ROOM FOR TWO PERSONS at Tarrytown, can be had till October if desired; location and accommodations unsurpassed. Inquire of DIMOCK & WHITNEY, No. 17 Wall-st.

ROOMS MAY BE HAD IMMEDIATELY for the Autumn by addressing
A. MEARNS, JR., West Point, N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS, unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTLES.—MIDDLEFIELD Fire and Building Stone Company, No. 1,269 Broadway, between, 31st and 32d sts.
Elegant decorated marble mantels, furniture tops, pedestals, &c., representing the choicest foreign marbles of every description so exactly that it is impossible to distinguish them.
Also, marble wainscoting of rich and elegant colors, columns and pilasters, tiling, &c., &c., at reasonable prices.
E. DEMING, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th st

DRY GOODS.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY.
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION AT MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
N. B.—MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. SUITS MADE UP ON SHORT NOTICE.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
THIRD SUCCESSFUL WEEK
THIRD SUCCESSFUL WEEK
THIRD SUCCESSFUL WEEK
OF THE
GREAT SENSATION.
GREAT SENSATION.
GREAT SENSATION.
LOTTA..............as...............FIRE FLY.
LOTTA..............as...............FIRE FLY.
LOTTA..............as...............FIRE FLY.
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW APPOINTMENTS,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
AND A
GREAT CAST,
HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
OF
BOUCICAULT AND READE'S
Dramatization of their own Romance.
FOUL PLAY, FOUL PLAY,
FOUL PLAY, FOUL PLAY,
With its new and
SPLENDID CAST OF CHARACTERS
AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
SINKING OF THE SHIP PROSERPINE
Nightly received with a
FUROR OF ENTHUSIASM,
And Pronounced the
MOST WONDERFUL DRAMATIC EFFECT
yet witnessed. The accomplished Actress and Vocalist Mrs. H. Watkins as Helen Rolleston; Mr. J. K. Mortimer, as Robert Penfold; J. B. Studley, as Jo. Wylie; E. A. Tuton, as Dawkins. FOUL PLAY MATINEE on SATURDAY. Box Office open from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
WILL POSITIVELY OPEN ON MONDAY, Aug. 31, at 8 o'clock A. M. Open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.
Morning performances in the Lecture-room at 10½ A. M., when all the living phenomena will be exhibited: Siamese Twins, Baby Woman, Giant, Giantess, Dwarfs, Circassian Girls, &c., Automaton Leotard; and in the Saloons—Grand Aquaria, Statuary, Wax Figures, Mechanical Works of Art, Models of Cities and Buildings, and Curiosities from all parts of the world, forming the greatest attraction ever offered in any part of the universe in one collection. Afternoon performance at 2 o'clock, in Theatre.
Inaugural Address by P. T. BARNUM, Esq.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE,
IN TWO OF OFFENBACH'S PETITE OPERAS.
EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
supported by JAS. W. COLLIER, and company, in the new play, first time in New-York, entitled
LORLE.
Box office open on Thursday, Aug. 26, when places may be secured six days in advance.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS (THURSDAY), AT 8.
1. March, "Dueppel Storm"..............................Pfefke
2. Overture, "Rienzi"......................................Wagner
3. Waltz, "An der schoenen blauen Donau"....Strauss
4. Grand Fantasia, "Don Carlos"......................Verdi
5. Overture, "Abenceragen".............................Cherubini
6. Ave Maria...Gounod
7. Polka Mazourka, "Ein Herz und ein Sinn" / Polka, Schnell, "Eingesandt" } Strauss
8. Grand Fantasie, "L'Africaine".......................Meyerbeer
9. Overture, "William Tell"...............................Rossini
(For Flute and French Horn.)
10. Romance, "L'Eclair"....................................Halevy
Messrs. SIEDLER and SCHMITZ.
11. Waltz, "Autumn Roses"...............................Strauss
12. Quadrille, "La Grande Duchesse"................Offenbach
CONDUCTOR.....................THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Private Boxes, $2 extra.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Aug. 31.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Aug. 31.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Aug. 31.
New Hall. BARBER-BLU. New Sensations.
New Costumes. BARBER-BLU. New Witticisms.
New Scenery. BARBER-BLU. New Appointments.
The Only Leon. BOULOTTE. The Only Leon.
The Only Leon. BOULOTTE. The Only Leon.
The Only Leon. BOULOTTE. The Only Leon.
Augmented Company. Augmented Attraction.
Augmented Chorus. Augmented Novelties.
Augmented Orchestra. Augmented Auxiliaries.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Aug. 31.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Aug. 31.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Aug. 31.

IRVING HALL.
Commencing MONDAY, Aug. 31, 1868.
KINNEY'S GRAND MOVING DIORAMA.
LINCOLN'S FUNERAL CEREMONIES,
as they occurred in all the cities where processions were made from Washington, D. C., to Springfield, Ill. 100,000 moving mechanical figures, splendid panoramic pictures, magnificent illuminations, beautiful landscapes, moonlight views, gorgeous transformation scenes.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
Sixth season will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 1, 1868. Instruction in every branch of music. Terms, $10 per quarter. N. B.—Members of the Mercantile Library Association can obtain tickets to the Conservatory in either branch of instruction, on application at the Library.

THE GRAND ANNUAL SWIMMING FESTIVAL AND PICNIC of Professor GEBHARD'S Natatorium, foot of East 66th-st., will take place SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at the Union Park, foot of East 63d-st.; swimming, &c., commence at 4 P. M.; grand aquatic carnival at 8 P. M. Tickets for one gentleman and two ladies, $1; extra lady's ticket 50 cents.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.
R. H. BULL, Prest.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Secy. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Prest.

INTEREST COMMENCES THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER on money deposited on or before Sept. 1. 6 per cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburgh.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For building sewers in Washington-street, between Charlton and King streets; Hudson street, between King and Clarkson streets; Dominick-street, between Clark and Varick streets, and in Clark-street, between Broome and Spring streets.
2. For paving with trap block Eighth-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue.
3. For building a receiving basin on the southeast corner of Washington and Liberty streets.
4. For building a receiving basin on the northeast corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
5. For building a receiving basin on the southeast corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
6. For paving with trap block Thirty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
7. For building sewers in Forsyth-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets; Columbia-street, between Stanton and Houston streets, and in Avenue B, between Sixth and Seventh streets.
8. For regulating and grading Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, and setting curb and gutter and flagging the same between Eighth and Tenth avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of Washington-street, between Charlton and King streets; also, both sides of Hudson-street, between King and Clarkson streets; also, both sides of Dominick-street, between Clark and Varick streets, and both sides of Clark-street, between Spring and Broome streets.
2. Both sides of Eighth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenue.
3. The east side of Washington-street and the west side of Greenwich-street, from Cedar to Liberty-street; also, the south side of Liberty-street, between Washington and Greenwich streets.
4. The east side of Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
5. The east side of Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets, to a point on said streets one hundred feet easterly from Second-avenue.
6. Both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
7. Both sides of Forsyth-street, from Rivington to Stanton-street; also, both sides of Columbia-street, from Stanton to Houston-street; also, both sides of Avenue B, from Sixth to Seventh-street.
8. Both sides of Sixty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, to the extent of half the block either way on both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 26, 1868.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For laying crosswalks at each of the crossings of Elizabeth and Prince streets.
2. For building sewers in Pearl-street, between Beekman-street and Peck-slip; also, in Park-street, between Baxter and Mulberry streets; and in Water-street, between Catharine and Oliver streets.
3. For laying crosswalks across West-street, from south side of Morris-street to Pier No. 4, North River.
4. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter-stones, and flagging sidewalks in Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Seventy-second streets.
The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of Elizabeth-street and both sides of Prince-street to the extent of half the block in either direction from the corner of Elizabeth and Prince streets.
2. Both sides of Pearl-street from Beekman-street to Peck-slip and Ferry-street; also, both sides of Park-street from Baxter-street to Mulberry-street; also, both sides of Water-street from Oliver to Catharine-street.
3. The east side of West-street from Morris-street to a point half way to Battery-place.
4. Both sides of Madison-avenue from Forty-second-street to Seventy-second-street, and both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from Madison-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Aug. 27, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
Twenty-fifth week of G. L. Fox's Great Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
CLOWN by the great Pantomimist,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX.
HUMPTY DUMPTY { FAIRY MARVELS, INTREPID LEAPS, UPROARIOUS FUN, GREAT DANCING, FINE SKATING, GORGEOUS SCENERY, COMIC TRICKS. } H. D.
The Great Danseuse, Mlle. SANGALLI.
A MATCHLESS LIGHTNING ZOUAVE DRILL.
H. D. MATINEES 1½ EVERY SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
BATEMAN'S OPERA TROUPE.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
UNABATED ENTHUSIASM.
CROWDED HOUSES.
SIXTH WEEK OF
BARBE BLEUE.
MLLE. IRMA..........................as..........................BOULOTTE
MONS. AUJAC........................as......................BARBE BLEUE
OFFENBACH'S MASTERPIECE OF
OPERA BOUFFE,
presented every evening with the same
GREAT CAST,
SUPERB CHORUS,
EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA,
MAGNIFICENT SCENIC EFFECTS,
AND
JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE.
Seats secured at Schirmer's and Niblo's Garden.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
W. A. MOORE.....................................Business Manager.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO AND SATURDAY MATINEE, Aug. 29.
Dion Boucicault's Great Dramatic Romance of
FOUL PLAY,
With its splendid original cast, and gorgeous scenery and thrilling situations.
MONDAY, Aug. 31,
MRS. F. W. LANDER.......as............ELIZABETH.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
MRS. F. W. LANDER.
TWENTY EVENING AND FOUR MATINEE PERFORMANCES ONLY,
Commencing MONDAY, Aug. 31, 1868.
REPERTOIRE.
QUEEN OF SCOTS, MARY STUART. SCHILLER.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND, ELIZABETH. GIOCOMETTI.
QUEEN OF FRANCE, MARIE ANTOINETTE. FANNING READ.
QUEEN OF SCOTLAND, LADY MACBETH. SHAKESPEARE.
QUEEN OF COLCHIS, MEDEA. LEGOUVE.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND, CATHARINE. SHAKESPEARE.
QUEEN OF TRAGEDY, ADRIENNE. SCRIBE.
QUEEN OF COMEDY, PEG WOFFINGTON. CHAS. READ.
Supported by
Mr. J. N. TAYLOR and Mr. GEORGE BECKS.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE,
14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music.
MINSTRELSY—OPERA—FARCE—BURLESQUE.
GREAT SUCCESS OF EUGENE'S SENSATION OPERA, ILL TRUE-BAD-DORE.
The Tower Miserere Chorus—Moonlight Castle—Encored nightly by crowded and enthusiastic audiences.
DAN BRYANT as CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES. Great success of the roaring, side-splitting farce, THE LIVE INJIN.
BRYANT'S. BRYANT'S. BRYANT'S.

GREAT SUCCESS!
DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
FOR NINE NIGHTS ONLY.
First appearance in America of JAMES TAYLOR, Champion Comique of Great Britain.
Mrs. R. A. BRENNAN, the Great Serio-Comique of the London Concerts.
Mme. STUTTAFORD, Bravura and Ballad Vocalist of the Hanover-square Concerts, London.
Mr. R. A. BRENNAN, Baritone and Buffo Vocalist of the London and Dublin Concerts.
PIANIST AND MUSICAL DIRECTOR,
Mr. T. KILNER.
Admission 75 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents.
GRAND MATINEE on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, commencing at 2 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Vilanova, and at the Conservatory.

FERRERO'S
APOLLO HALL AND LECTURE-ROOM,
Broadway, corner of 28th-st.
Book open for engagements at No. 1,193 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

B. B. BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
The annual general meeting of this Society will be held on SUNDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 56 Orchard-st., to receive the finance report, elect officers and transact other business which may come up for action. The members are requested to attend.
Dr. S. WATERMAN, President.
S. J. CAMBURGER, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ELEGANT Piano-fortes, finest and cheapest instruments in the City; two used a short time at half-price. JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF GRAND SQUARE and upright pianos at bargains for cash: also to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

MEDICAL.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUS, NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS CURED BY DU BARRY'S
Revalenta Arabica Food.
Copies of 70,000 cures, including His Holiness the Pope, Lord Stuart de Decies, the Marchioness of Brehan, &c., sent gratis on demand. DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York, and through MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, and all grocers and chemists.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND Madame Dubois (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine; no pain or inconvenience. Female restorative, $5. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. Office, No 38 3d-av., below 10th-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week: gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No 3 Division-st., since 1834.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT THE association heretofore doing business under the name and style of the HELIOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING COMPANY, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and its business closed, and that no person is authorized to contract any debt or liabilities for or in the name of the Company.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—1 IRON PLANER, 6½ FEET TABLE, 28 inches between uprights; 1 iron planer, 4 feet table, 16 inches between uprights; 1 engine lathe, 1 Schenck-build lathe. In good condition and reasonable terms. Apply at No. 500 to No. 510 2d-av., near 28th-st., Root Steam Engine Company.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE.—A BUSINESS THAT WILL pay $1,000 monthly the year round, may be had with a moderate capital on immediate application.
C. B. HOWES & CO., No. 2 Dey-st., Room No. 9.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE BAY MARE, HEAVY WITH foal, at No. 325 West Houston-st., near Washington

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, sickness; medicine for all diseases, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The Semi-Annual Meeting at Northampton, Mass.—Interesting Papers Presented.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Wednesday, Aug. 26.

In 1863 Congress enacted that fifty persons, eminent in science, should constitute a body corporate by the name of the National Academy of Sciences, with power to make their own regulations. These gentlemen organized very speedily, laying down no very strict rules for their government, but requiring every ordinary member to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government required by the Senate for themselves, and ordaining that resignations or deaths of members should be filled by election among themselves, the number never to exceed fifty. The object of the Academy seems to be to add to the sum of human knowledge by the publication of new discoveries, and to exercise a controlling and restraining or impelling influence upon the scientific mind of the Western hemisphere. They are expected to prepare rules for the guidance of scientific men, not of the select fifty, but hoping to be such at some future day, and also to expose all the pretensions of science falsely so called.

One-fourth of the original members have resigned or died, and their places have been filled by others. The names most eminent for their services for science are among the number, and one can hardly name a single member who has not the right to be among these Princes by his merits. There are at least two annual meetings provided for; the first at Washington every January; the second at any convenient place during the month of August. They ask no favors from the community where they meet. There is no address of welcome; they hire their hall for meeting, pay their hotel bills, and, if they please, make little excursions in the neighborhood. Northampton, Mass., is so charming a town in the month of August, that the present is the third occasion of the assemblage of the Academy beneath these majestic elms, and within sight of the picturesque Holyoke.

Nearly twenty of the scientific fraternity met at the Court-house on Tuesday morning for business. A large number of papers were placed upon the docket, and the authors commenced to read them promptly. Many of them are of a technical character, and had better be "read only by title." The following have been read:

1. "On the Rain Fall of the United States," discussed by CHARLES SCHOTT, from data collected by the Smithsonian Institution. Presented by Prof. JOSEPH HENRY, the President of the Academy.

2. "Remarks on Mr. Airy's Reduction of Kirchhoff's Scale." By Prof. WOLCOTT GIBBS, of Cambridge.

3. "Tides and Tidal Currents of Hell Gate." By HENRY MITCHEL, Assistant on the United States Coast Survey. Presented by Prof. PIERCE.

4. "Notes on the Origin of Bitumens," together with a description of experiments performed upon the formation of asphaltum. By S. F. PECKHAM. Read by Prof. J. D. WHITNEY, of Cambridge.

The first was presented in the well known happy manner of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The third gave the opinions of one of the subordinates, but to-morrow we expect to get the views of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey upon the same subject. The fourth was the most elaborate and interesting of all the papers, and on account of the general interest in the subject of petroleum, deserves a full report.

Bitumen, or more properly petroleum, was considered as the normal product of the decomposition of marine animal or vegetable organisms, chiefly the former, and the various solid bitumens and asphalts are products of a subsequent decomposition of the liquid. Various opinions have been expressed concerning the origin of petroleum, and those were briefly set forth. It has been regarded as the product of the decomposition of woody fibre, or of the natural distillation of shales and soft coal; the partial decomposition of marine plants or seaweeds; sprung from the action of mineral compounds upon one another, without entering the organic kingdom of nature; or as arising from the decomposition of animals. All the arguments bearing upon each of these theories were clearly set forth, and the general conclusion mentioned in the introduction regarded as most satisfactory. It was not claimed that petroleum had not been formed by every one of those processes, but that very much more was due to the theory of animal origin than had been previously admitted.

The small amount of nitrogen present in the Pennsylvania oils does not make their origin from plants impossible; but when one comes to the later oils of California, so much nitrogen is present as to render the decomposition of the petroleum analagous to putrefaction of animal flesh. Theoretical formulæ, showing how stearic acid, and the stearate and oleate of glycerine might easily be changed into the oils or hydro-carbons, were presented. Proteine, when subjected to decomposition, submerged in water, would give rise to a nitro-hydro-carbon like the California oils. At one locality in California the boring penetrated several feet through a mass of fossil bones, saturated with the fluid. The liquid retained for several days the cellular structure of bone, but finally lost its organic structure by exposure.

If it be objected that a petroleum derived from animals ought to contain phosphorous and sulphur, it may be clearly shown that the aqueous conditions of decomposition will remove both these elements as soluble compounds, and scarcely any traces of them be left behind.

Petroleum was hence divided into two classes: the first contains paraffine, and forms asphaltum by inspissation, or absorption of oxygen from the air; and the second contains no paraffine, and forms asphaltum by decomposition. The first are the liquids from Oil Creek, Penn., the second are well represented by the petroleums of Southern California. The latter are not held in natural reservoirs, as in Pennsylvania. The strata are tilted at every angle, and the fissures are of limited extent, so that the oil is really kept in place by capillary attraction. The wells bored there have varied from 50 to 400 feet in depth. It did not come within the province of the paper to give any facts about the state of the trade in California petroleum, nor whether the great anticipations of 1864 were likely ever to be realized.

Prof. LESLEY, of Philadelphia, in commenting upon this paper, remarked that he had recently visited the asphaltum deposits of Switzerland and Italy. In the former country 40,000 tons were annually raised and sold, and the prospect was presented of a much greater sale, on account of explorations by the Government, which had determined the extent of the deposits. In one Canton the asphalt was disposed in synclinal form upon the tops of some hills, the age being the most recent of the Jurassic series. In Italy, for 200 miles along the west base of the Appenines, is a very extensive petroleum region. American companies have been established there, but none of wells yielded over one and a half barrels per diem. The oil is very universally diffused, but sparingly. As there are numerous mud volcanoes in the same belt of rock, Italian geologists were satisfied that the petroleum had been distilled by subterranean heat from vegetable matters, and the same theory would apply to the more extensive bituminous accumulations in the Caucasus, described before the Lyceum of Natural History, in New-York, by Baron VON KOSHKULL.

Among the eminent *savans* present, we notice Prof. JOSEPH HENRY, of Washington; Prof. BENJAMIN PIERCE, of the Coast Survey; Dr. B. A. GOULD, of Cambridge; the President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Prof. ARNOLD GRIZOT, of Princeton, N. J.; Prof. J. D. WHITNEY, lately of California; Prof. WOLCOTT GIBBS, of Cambridge; Prof. W. D. WHITNEY, of New-Haven, and others. It is expected that several papers will be presented during the meeting by persons not members of the Academy.

ONEIDA.

The Pacific Railroad.

President JOHNSON recently submitted to the Attorney-General certain questions as to the payment of subsidy to the Pacific Railroads, to which Mr. EVARTS, in a communication dated New-York, Aug. 22, replies as follows:

"I have given a careful examination to the statutes regulating the construction of the Pacific Railroads, in reference to the duty of the Executive upon the Commissioners' report of the satisfactory completion of successive sections of the roads, and find it not very easy to lay out a practical course for Executive action, which shall observe at once the conditions of rapid opening of the roads to travel and security for the ultimate sufficiency of the structures. I presume that I shall be able to suggest a course which will meet the full obligation of the Executive in these respects, but it will require more time and attention than I have as yet had at my command. I would, therefore, respectfully advise that the same course should be taken upon the sections of the Union Pacific Railroad now ready for the advance of the Government subsidy, as has been taken heretofore, and that any change which may finally be determined on may safely be reserved for future applications. In the meantime, the attention of the Company has been called to the situation of the work, which has given rise to the solicitude of the Executive, and the propriety of satisfying the Government as to the progress of work on the sections heretofore accepted, to bring them up to the standard of permanent completion, will doubtless be pressed upon the Company by the Government Directors. Before any further application for subsidy will need to be acted upon by you, I shall have been able to give a full answer to the questions submitted to me."

THE TURF.

Second Day's Racing at Narragansett Park—Defeat of Two of the Favorites—General Yorke the Winner of the Rhode Island Cup.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The second day of the Narragansett running meeting was like the first—delightfully pleasant. Light clouds obscured the sun's rays, rendering the temperature cool and agreeable. The attendance was much larger than on the previous day, for the race for the Rhode Island Cup was looked upon as the great and most important event of the meeting, and to witness it the fair patronesses of the turf of Rhode Island's principal city turned out in great numbers. Special trains from Boston, Newport and other cities also brought large numbers of visitors, and before the races commenced the magnificent grand stand presented a splendid spectacle. The track was in admirable order, and continues to elicit the highest encomiums from the trainers and turfmen who have horses here.

The starting was again committed to the hands of Mr. JAMES A. WATSON, and as on the day previous, gave the greatest satisfaction. The defeat of the favorites in two races out of the three run to-day, created a great sensation. In the first race *Climax* was made a great favorite, being backed at even against the field, while *Sleety* had a host of friends whose confidence in her, derived from her recent successful running at Saratoga and Rensselaer Park, was strengthened by the openly expressed declaration of her able trainer, Dr. WELDON, that she could not possibly be beaten in the race and over her favorite distance. The result proved the soundness of his judgment, for after a magnificent race with *Climax* from stand to stand, and one of the most brilliant finishes ever witnessed, she beat him by a head only in the fast time of 2:13¾.

In the Cup race, Capt. MOORE's formidable filly *Fanny Cheatham* was made a tremendous favorite as she had previously been in the Westchester Cup, won by *Local*, and in the Saratoga Cup, wong by *Lancaster*, in both of which races she was backed against the field. A fatality, however, seems to attend this beautiful filly, for although she beat, with comparative ease, the horse that was thought would prove her most dangerous antagonist, she herself had to succumb to *General Yorke*—a horse belonging to the Jerome Park stable, whose chance of winning was estimated by the racing *cognoscenti* so lightly that the odds of twenty to one against prevailed in the pool. He is a very handsome, stylish-looking colt, remarkably well bred, being by the celebrated racer *Planet*, out of the equally renowned mare *Albine*.

In the two-mile-heat race the success of *General Duke* was predicated by the long odds laid—one hundred to twenty, and this really great three-year old had no difficulty in bowling over his two antagonists, *King John* and *Morrissey*, the race only being like an exercise gallop for him, so easily did he canter along before them. His owners, MCCONNELL & THOMPSON, on the morning of the race, purchased his full brother, a yearling, of Mr. SANFORD, for $2,500. The racing of the day was of an unusually high character for excellence, and gave the most perfect satisfaction to the beholders.

THE FIRST RACE.

The first race was a dash of a mile and a quarter for all ages, for a purse of $400. The four horses entered, *Climax*, *Lark*, *Sleety* and *Morrissey*, all started. In the pools *Climax* brought $340, *Sleety* $270, *Morrissey* $55, and *Lark* $25. The start was from the three-quarter pole, at the head of the stretch, and as they passed the judges' stand the first time, *Climax*, *Morrissey* and *Sleety* were all abreast. At the quarter-pole *Sleety* had drawn half a length ahead of *Climax*, but on going along the backstretch *Climax* reversed positions, and led the mare a length at the half-mile pole, and the same at the turn into the homestretch. Coming up the straight *Sleety* closed on the favorite, challenged him for the lead at the distance, and, after a most magnificent finish, beat him to the score by a short head, in the fast time of 2:13¾.

SUMMARY.

J. Eckerson's b. f. Sleety, 4 years	1
R. B. Forbes' br. h. Climax, aged	2
D. McDaniels' b. c. Morrissey, 4 years	3
M. H. Sanford's b. f. Lark, 3 years	4

Time—2:13¾.

THE RHODE ISLAND CUP RACE.

The second race was for the Rhode Island Cup; $50 each, p. p., and $1,000 added; two miles and a half. Of the twelve entries *Fanny Cheatham*, *Onward*, *General Yorke* and *Red Dick* started. In the last pool sold just before the start, *Fanny Cheatham* brought $250, *Onward* $220, *General Yorke* $20, and *Red Dick* $10. *Onward* cut out the running at a good pace for the first mile, two lengths ahead of *Fanny*, who was as far before *General Yorke*. Going along the backstretch, *Fanny* came up alongside *Onward*, but directly afterward *General Yorke* shot past them both, and led to close upon the three-quarter pole when the favorite again joined issue, but *Yorke* shook her off as they came up the homestretch, and although whip and spur were freely applied, she could not reach the *General*, who won by two lengths in 4:37¾. *Onward* bolted as they came up the quarter-stretch, and *Morrissey* beat him for third place.

SUMMARY.

The Jerome Park stable's ch. c. General Yorke, 4 years	1
T. G. Moore's b. f. Fanny Cheatham, 4 years	2
D. McDaniels' b. h. Red Dick, 5 years	3
F. Morris' ch. h. Onward, 6 years	4

Time—4:37¾.

THE THIRD RACE.

The third race was one of two-mile heats for a purse of $1,000. The runners were *General Duke*, *King John* and *Morrissey*, and the odds were 100 to 20 on the *Duke*. He won the heat easily in 3:46¼, when *Morrissey* was drawn. 100 to 10 was now bet on the *Duke*, who cantered away from his solitary opponent, *King John*, and won the race in 3:53¾.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE—Purse, $1,000; two-mile heats.

McConnell & Thompson's ch. c. General Duke	1	1
M. H. Sanford's b. c. King John	2	2
D. McDaniels' b. c. Morrissey	3 dr.	

Time—3:46¼, 3:53¾.

The betting to-night for the three-mile-heat race, for which *Fanny Cheatham*, *Sleety* and *General Yorke* are entered, is very spirited, each bringing an equal amount in the pools. For the two-year-old race, MORRIS' entry sells for $100, MOORE's $45, and SANFORD's $5.

VENEZUELA.

Progress of the Revolution—Hopes of Gen. Falcon and Prospects of Gen. Rojas—Affairs in the State of Zulia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CURACOA, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1868.

The revolution in Venezuela still continues, as the different factions are still menacing each other. Caracas, Laguayra, Puerto Cabello, Valencia, Coro and other places are occupied by one or the other party, and daily threatened by their opponents, but with very little movement.

The war steamer *Maparare*, which arrived at this port on the 21st ult., with Commissioners to Gen. FALCON, left on the 25th, Gen. FALCON having, it is said, supplied the needful to continue the struggle, in the hope that some one of his friends may prove sufficiently strong, with his aid, to put down Gen. MONAGUS, and seize the Capital. Gen. FALCON's day has passed, however, and the probability now is, that Gen. ROJAS, at present at the head of affairs in the State of Barquesimeto, is sufficiently powerful to end the present strife, should he conclude to unite with Gen. BRUZUAL, as he no doubt will on being installed as the head of the party, with Gen. BRUZUAL as Minister of War and commander of the forces. I shall be somewhat disappointed if affairs do not take some such course.

The blockade of Laguayra proved a very unimportant affair after all. It was continued but a few days, when supplies failed, and the blockading steamer was obliged to leave for Puerto Cabello, thereby losing about $20,000 in duties paid on goods per the English steamer which arrived the day following her departure.

By an arrival at this port a few days since came Commissioners from Maracaibo, who are now in consultation with Gen. FALCON. Gen. SUTHERLAND, President of the State of Zulia, of which Maracaibo is the Capital, is becoming uneasy, and is now looking about for the most promising alliance to secure his own continuance in power. It is understood here that the Commission will, before returning, consult the Monargus Government at Caracas, probably with the intention of securing the most favorable offer.

Gen. FALCON, on his arrival in this city, took up his residence at a plantation adjacent to the town, and has kept quite secluded. I have not learned of his having even once visited the city. But he has now secured a residence in town, the dwelling formerly occupied by his Ex-Majesty, FAUSTIN I., of Hayti, being put in order for his occupation, when he will be much more conveniently located to receive the numerous delegations and high functionaries that are continually arriving from different parts of the Republic to consult him personally.

BRICKLAYERS IN TROUBLE.

Criminal Prosecution of a Bricklayers' Association for Conspiracy—A Boy Prevented from Working as an Apprentice by the Threats of the Society—Trial Yesterday at White Plains—Verdict of Guilty, Rendered.

The first case of the criminal calendar of the Court of Sessions which convened yesterday at White Plains, Westchester County, was an indictment against JACOB VAN NOSTRAND, JOHN J. CLARK, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, ROBERT SAVIN, BENJAMIN WESTERFIELD, JR., JAMES MOORE, MICHAEL DUREN, and MICHAEL KERBY, for an alleged conspiracy to prevent one WILLIAM M. DAWSON from working as an apprentice at the trade of a stonemason and bricklayer within the limits covered by the Bricklayer's Protective Union No. 11, of Morrisania, of which the defendants are members. This case has attracted considerable attention on account of the recent publicity given to the movements of the various trade societies and as being a test case, and at an early hour the court-room at White Plains was thronged with spectators. The case was opened at 10:30 A. M. by WILLIAM P. ANGEL, Esq., retained by the District-Attorney, JOHN S. BATES, Esq., to conduct the prosecution, associated with Gen. L. S. CHATFIELD.

The first witness called for the prosecution was *Henry B. Dawson*, the father of the lad referred to above, who testified that he lived in Morrisania; that he had a son named William M. Dawson, then aged 19; that he had tried to arrange for his employment by the firm of Campbell & Westervelt in Morrisania; the boy had been employed by them and had left them; after which he went with Mr. Peter R. Dunham, who agreed to pay him $1 per day, with subsequent advances; went there last Fall and remained till December; witness did not know the reason of his leaving of his own knowledge, but had been informed by Mr. Dunham; knew most of the defendants as members of the Union; had conversed with Frank P. Garvin, the President of the Union, after his son had left Campbell & Westevrelt, and tried to have the obstacle to his employment raised by their rules removed; a letter addressed by witness in November last to Mr. Garvin, in which he complained of the unjust operation of the Society's laws was here introduced in evidence, as also the answer thereto, in which it was stated that his son could not learn the trade without being regularly indentured and allowing him one week to have the papers prepared; requiring him to submit the indentures to them for their approval, and stating that unless these terms were complied with no "Union" man would work with his son, but he could only work with "scabs." Witness understood the term "scab" to mean an inferior workman. On being cross-examined, he stated that he had made no agreement to have him indentured as an apprentice after the obstruction was raised; Mr. Dunham had told his son that if witness could make out the papers he would like him to do it; did not know whether they were ever made out; did not remember whether Mr. Dunham promised to make them out; Mr. Dunham had never shown special anxiety to have them made out.

Mr. Peter R. Dunham was next sworn for the prosecution, and stated that he lived in West Farms; had been a mason, &c., since 1835; a man named Colfax had told him that Mr. Dawson's boy wanted to come with him to learn the trade, but he could not take him from Campbell & Westervelt; he had said if the boy was idle he would employ him; the boy subsequently came with him; his services were satisfactory, and witness agreed to pay him $1 per day; after some weeks, witness told his father he must be indentured, on account of objections made by his men; Mr. Dawson had said he did not care whether he was bound or not, as they (Dawson and witness) were friendly and honorable; had shifted the boy around to satisfy his men, but found that his men would leave in the Fall; one of the defendants, Mr. Van Nostrand, did leave, saying that otherwise he would have to pay $5 per day fine to the Society; in consequence of this dissatisfaction he sent the boy home to wait till his papers were made out; Mr. Dawson then told witness that in a civil suit against the Society he had been sustained in his course by the decision of the Court, and applied to have him to take the boy back, but he refused to do so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dykeman—Had told Mr. Dawson that he could not keep the boy unless indentured, and he understood Mr. Dawson to agree to have the papers made out; the bricklayers did not object to the boy except because he was not indentured; he was treated well by the men; the boy was willing to be bound; witness had not known of the correspondence between Mr. Dawson and the Society.

William M. Dawson was then called and sworn: He testified that he went with Mr. Dunham on the 28th of last August; was associated with the defendants; they had told him he must be bound, or they would leave; remained with Mr. Dunham till about the 1st of January; Mr. Van Nostrand left on his account; had been shifted round and had received a permit from the Society to work two weeks awaiting his papers; Mr. Dunham had sent him home on the 29th of December. No facts of importance were elicited on his cross-examination.

Mr. J. Q. A. Colfax was next sworn, but testified to no new matters of importance.

Mr. James P. Conover, a master mason of New-York, was called by the prosecution, who offered to show the injury to business caused by trades' unions; but his testimony was ruled out, he not being personally cognizant of the matters under examination.

The only witness called by the defence was *Frank P. Garvin*, President of the Trade Union, who testified to the nature and workings of that organization, but without any direct bearing on the case.

The summing up by Messrs. J. O. DYKEMAN and WILLIAM HERRING for the defence, and Gen. CHATFIEL for the prosecution, followed; after which the jury was briefly charged by Judge ROBERT COCHRANE. He reviewed the law as bearing upon the case, and referred to the cases cited by the counsel for the prosecution; an overt act had been committed as was shown by the evidence, and it was for the jury to decide impartially whether that overt act constituted a conspiracy within the meaning of the law. The jury retired at 4:30 and after a short consultation returned a verdict against all of the defendants of guilty, and the prisoners were remanded for sentence.

The Bricklayers and Co-operation.

The Bricklayers' Society held a meeting last night at Milleman's Hall, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue. Three members were reported sick and needing help from the Society. No new members were reported as wishing admission. The Committee to wait on plasterers reported that the Plasterers' Society had no rules to prevent their men working on buildings where ten-hour bricklayers were employed.

The Committee on the late mass meeting reported its expenses, viz.: Rent of hall, $100; music, $112; bill posting and printing, $28; Chinese lanterns, $10 80; advertising, $25; entertaining speakers, musicians, and Committee, $14; calcium lights, $30; transparencies, $32; speakers' stands, $30; candles, 75 cents, making a total of $382 75. The amount received from Union No. 2 was $60; No. 4, $183 50; No. 12, $83 50; total, $327. The balance to be collected from Unions Nos. 2 and 12.

Proposals for a new coöperative building society were then read. It was to be on joint stock principles, with limited liability, and would contract for the erection of buildings, stores, dwellings, &c., or repairing them. It would unite capital and labor, and the building public would have the advantage of the cheapness of procuring work at first hands, instead of allowing middlemen to make heavy profits out of both capitalists and workingmen. Eight hours to be considered by the Society as a day's work. Shareholders to have preference over others in obtaining work from the Society, but no shareholder to claim work if the Company do not think it advisable to employ him. The capital stock to be $100,000, in 5,000 shares of $20 each, $1 to be paid as an installment, and the remainder in four equal payments, after the Board of Management shall be elected. Each share is to be entitled to one vote. No one to hold more than ten shares in his own name. Mr. GAUL, the President, urged prompt subscriptions, as it was necessary to have six hundred shares taken before a charter could be obtained. Forty shares were taken at once.

A question arose as to readmitting seceding members. Mr. GAUL urged the necessity of doing so, as by keeping them out they would continue working ten hours, and it was necessary to weaken ten-hour bosses by withdrawing them. It was decided that they should be readmitted.

It was also decided that a committee of two should be sent from each Union to travel through the different States and collect funds in aid of the strike, by means of meetings in the towns and cities. Much money was expected by this method, and it would also acquaint bricklayers elsewhere of the movement who might not know of it, and thus prevent their coming here and working ten hours to the prejudice of the strike.

It was reported that Mr. EDWARD HARLOW had discharged his ten-hour men as incompetent, and was employing fifteen eight-hour men on the building on the corner of Howard and Crosby streets. Mr. SCHUYLER had done the same, and was employing seven eight-hour men.

Mr. ROSS, of the master masons society, was accused of falsification in stating at a late meeting of that society that Mr. HARLOW was not employing eight-hour men.

A Mr. J. W. R. HILL was introduced. He said he hailed from Boston, for want of a better place, but had made his home under his hat for a long time. He was now temporarily a resident of Savannah, but had recently visited England and France for the purpose of examining the coöperative societies of mechanics there, and the tenement houses. He was much gratified with the prospects and success of the former, and pleased with the latter, which were vastly superior to those in this City. Filthy old buildings were being torn down in Paris, and entire acres of new buildings were fast replacing them. Each family apartment comprehended everything that could be required for the use of a family, and no necessity existed for going to any other part of the building for any purpose. The Government loaned money to the builders at three and a half per cent. interest, and the builders rented the tenements at six per cent. Mr. HILL closed by urging coöperation in work, in living, and in buying provisions, as the only true method of thoroughly emancipating labor from its thraldom.

After further debate, without especial result, an adjournment took place until next Wednesday evening.

The Fenian Congress.

The Fenian Congress, at present in session at Mozart Hall, sat, yesterday, from 9 until 6, with closed doors. Such of its proceedings as were allowed to be given to the public were read to the different newspaper reporters after the adjournment. They were to the effect that a finance report was presented and found satisfactory, and that the organization indignantly repelled the slanders that had been uttered in charging it with obtaining, under false pretences, the hard-earned money of servant girls and laboring men.

The charge that the brotherhood countenanced assassination was also repelled, and its members desired to assert that its objects were not to be gained by such means. Allusion was made also to the late falsehood concerning the intended assassination of Queen VICTORIA by a Fenian.

The Chairman of the Committee on Home Organization asked for further time to complete his report.

A letter was read from San Francisco, expressing sympathy with the Brotherhood, and inclosing a check for $1,000 in gold.

A committee made a very satisfactory report on the state of the Fenian armory, which was well supplied.

As a different Fenian organization from the General Convention is to occupy the hall to-day, it was announced that reporters would be admitted. Either this organization or the General Convention will probably sit a week longer.

First Manhattan Co-operative Grocery and Provision Association.

This Society has a store on the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue. The capital stock of the Association is $5,000, in shares of $5. It has been all taken, but $2,200 yet remains to be paid in. A meeting took place last evening at Milleman's Hall, corner Seventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, for the purpose of organizing to obtain the funds still due, and a committee was appointed for the purpose. A report of the working of the Association was read by which it appeared that the sales for the last two months amounted to $4,000, and that one dividend of five per cent. had been paid for the last quarter on the amount that each person had purchased, similarly to the mode practiced by the Rochdale Union stores in England. The store claims to sell at about three per cent. less than neighboring grocery stores.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME.—Yesterday SAMUEL SCHELP, of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, journeying to the City upon a train of the Erie Railroad, found an agreeable companion in AMOS WILSON. Arrived in the City, however, WILSON proved to be a gentleman in difficulties, for while still in the company of SCHELP, he was met by one DAVID SWAIN, *alias* Johnson, with a bill for $160 and a demand for immediate payment. WILSON was sorry, but he hadn't the money, but SWAIN was obdurate and must be paid. In this strait SCHELP was appealed to and loaned the amount, and was of course soon deserted by his new-found acquaintance. The case was reported to Detectives WILKINSON and SCOTT, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who succeeded in finding the operators and lodged them in the Second Precinct Station-house to await an investigation before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs Police Court.

ACCIDENTS.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon ISAAC RICKER was slightly injured at No. 176 Bowery by being struck by a falling timber. He was taken to his home, No. 99 Division-street.—At the same hour Officer BLANE, of the Seventeenth Precinct, found JOHN MONTGOMERY on the corner of First-avenue and Eleventh-street bleeding profusely from a wound in the head, which he had received from a fall while intoxicated. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THE MORGUE.—There was brought to the Morgue, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1868, from Thirty-seventh-street, East River, the body of an unknown man, age about 40 years, five feet ten inches high. Had on brown flannel shirt, gray pants with black stripe, elastic gaiters and brown hat. The body was too much decomposed to be placed on the Morgue for identification.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—At 6 o'clock last evening MICHAEL CONNOLLY, of No. 92 Market-street, beat his wife, HONORA, with a club so badly that she was removed to Bellevue Hospital with severe injuries. He was arrested and locked up in the Seventh Precinct Station-house.

NECK-TIES STOLEN.—Last evening Detective QUINN, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested JULIUS ROSENBERG, of No. 48 Allen-street, for stealing a case of neckties from GUSTAV KENGSTENBERG, of No. 53 Mercer-street. He was locked up for an examination before Justice SHANDLEY at Jefferson Market Police Court.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FESTIVAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT SCHUETZENCORPS.—The second annual festival of the Eastern District Schuetzencorps, Capt. JOHN H. DIERKS, was held in Myrtle-avenue Park yesterday, several hundred persons attending. The shooting at the double-headed eagle was briskly kept up from noon until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The result of the shooting was declared as follows by the judges: H. Sandmann, centre crown; E. H. Meyer, left crown; Anton Gross, right head; H. Knebal, left head; F. Boven, sceptre; H. Hudtwalker, rei hapfel; W. Kohlmeyer, right wing; H. Knebal, right neck; F. Hilkemeyer, left neck; W. H. Van Dam, right leg and left leg; John Kofkar, tail. The festivities were further continued until midnight, and will be concluded to-day.

ACCIDENT TO A FIREMAN—A FALSE ALARMIST PUNISHED.—Near midnight Tuesday, HENRY CABEL, assistant foreman of Hose Company No. 9, Eastern District, sustained a fracture of one of his legs by being run over while proceeding to a false alarm of fire given by a man named JOSEPH UTZ. The latter was yesterday arrested, and Justice EAMES sentenced him to pay a fine of $250, and three months in the Penitentiary. The fine is said to be illegal.

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT IN FLUSHING.—On Tuesday evening one ROBERT MCKENNA was shot and instantly killed in a bar-room in Flushing by the accidental discharge of a pistol. The deceased leaves a wife and large family.

THE SEA ISLAND COTTON CROP.—The caterpillar, which for some weeks past had given indications of commencing a destructive raid on the growing crop, has not, we are pleased to learn, shown any marked signs of activity up to this period, the damage so far sustained having been but slight. The latest intelligence generally indicates a good state of the plant, and should the next few weeks pass without a gale or too much rain, or the worm fail to give new indications of vitality, the prospect is favorable for the planter receiving a fair reward for the year's toil.—*Charleston (S. C.) News, Aug. 24.*

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 26—11:15 A. M.

The following are the opening prices made at the Stock Exchange this forenoon:

Consols for money	94⅛@94¼
Consols for account	94⅛
United States Five-twenties (old)	71¾
Illinois Centrals	91¾
Erie Shares	32
Atlantic and Great Western	38

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

United States Bonds open at 74¾ for the issue.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 26—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market to-day opens buoyant, and with an advance in prices for the American descriptions. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands	10⅞d.
Middling Orleans	11⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn 34s. 9d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. 8d. ℔ cental for California White, and 10s. 10d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 47s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 27s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 102s. 6d. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for extra Prime Mess. Pork, 80s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 66s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 60s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 56s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine, 26s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Resin, 5s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 14s. for fine.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 26—11:15 A. M.

Tallow quiet at 45s. ℔ cwt. Cloverseed, 52s. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Sugar is quiet and has declined 3d., the last sales being made at 38s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot, duty paid. Sperm Oil, £89 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton. Petroleum, 1s. 5¼d. ℔ gallon for refined; Spirits Petroleum, 11¼d. ℔ gallon. Linseed Oil, £31 10s. ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £12 ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding. Calcutta Linseed, 63s.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 26—1:20 P. M.

The following are the prices at the Stock Exchange at this hour:

Consols for money	94⅛
Consols for account	94⅛@94¼
United States Five-twenties	71⅞
Erie Railway Shares quiet and steady at	32¼
Atlantic and Great Western	38½

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 26—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market continues buoyant.

BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Milwaukee Wheat has advanced 1d., and is now quoted at 10s. 11d. ℔ cental.

PROVISIONS—Cheese has declined 6d., the last sales being made at 59s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard is flat at previous prices.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine has declined to 26s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 26—1:20 P. M.

Spirits Petroleum has advanced to 11½d. ℔ gallon.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

Petroleum 50f. 50c. for Standard White.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 26—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94⅛ for both money and the account. American Securities are generally firm. The following are the closing quotations:

United States 5-20s	71⅝
Atlantic and Great Western	39
Illinois Central	92
Erie Railway Shares	33

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

United States Five-twenties closed firm at 75⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 26—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed buoyant at an advance in prices of American descriptions. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	11d.
Middling Orleans	11¼d.

The sales of the day have largely exceeded the estimates, and have aggregated fully 20,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn has advanced 3d., the last sales being made at 35s. ℔ quarter for new mixed Western. The other articles in the list are without material alteration.

PROVISIONS—The market is unchanged.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 26—5 P. M.

PRODUCE—Calcutta Linseed has declined 6d., and is now quoted at 62s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

Petroleum is dull and has declined to 50f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firmer and advanced 3c.@4c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 73@$1 73½; No. 2 at $1 64½. CORN active at 99½c.@$1 for No. 1 and 98c.@98½c. for No. 2; rejected, 96c.@96½c. OATS active and advanced 1c.@1½c.: sales at 53c.@53½c. RYE firm and advanced 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 26@$1 27 for No. 1 and $1 24@$1 25 for No. 2. BARLEY advanced 5c.@6c.; sales of No. 2 at $1 51@$1 57; rejected, $1 40@$1 42. HIGHWINES easier; bonded, 65c.; free, $1 35. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. MESS PORK, $29 50. Sweet Pickled HAMS, 17½c. LARD, 18¼c.@18½c. CATTLE more active and advanced 20c.@25c.; medium to choice shipping Beeves, $3@$6 50. LIVE HOGS active and advanced 10c.@15c.; sales at $10@$10 25. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 106,000 bushels Wheat, 156,000 bushels Corn, 158,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 182,000 bushels Corn, 125,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 Hogs. FREIGHTS active and firm at 15c.@15½c. on Wheat to Oswego, 8c. on Oats, 9c. on Corn, and 11c. on Wheat to Buffalo.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

TOBACCO active at full prices. HEMP—Undressed, $1 30@$1 50. FLOUR flat and declining except Fancy; Superfine nominal at $6@$6 75; Extra, $7@$7 75; Treble Extra to Fancy, $10@$13. WHEAT extremely dull and declined 5c.; Prime to Choice Fall Red, $1 75@$2 20; Fancy, $2 22@$2 25. CORN firmer but inactive; White, 93c.@95c. OATS firmer; Prime to Choice, 51c.@58c. BARLEY dull at $1 75 for Choice Spring, and $2 for Fall. RYE unchanged. PORK dull at $28 25@$28 50. BULK MEATS—Only a small business was done; Shoulders, 12½c.; Rib Sides, 14½c.; Clear Rib, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c.@16c. BACON easier; Shoulders, 13¼c.@13½c.; Old do., 12½c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17½c. SUGAR CURED HAMS, 20c. LARD retailing at 18½c.@18¾c. for Choice tierce, and 20c. for keg. WHISKY steady at $1 25. CATTLE weak at $3 25@$2 50, gross. RECEIPTS to-day—1,500 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Barley, 2,800 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

FLOUR unchanged; sales, 1,600 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White, and $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, 1,800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 15; 360 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 90; 360 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 20, and 1,000 bushels White Michigan on private terms. CORN unchanged; sales, 6,600 bushels No. 1 at $1 16. Oats quiet; sales, 1,500 bushels Western at 72c. BARLEY quiet. CORN MEAL, $2 45@$2 50 ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat 9½c. and Corn 8c. to New-York; Lumber $3 75 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—20,000 bushels Corn, 162,000 bushels Barley, and 1,068,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—13,300 bushels Wheat, 7,900 bushels Corn, 8,700 bushels Barley, and 3,300 bushels Peas.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 44,000 bushels; Corn, none; Oats, 55,000 bushels; Rye, 5,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 44,000 bushels; Corn, 56,000 bushels; Oats, 83,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firmer; 15c.@15½c. on Wheat, 12½c. on Corn, and 8¼c.@8½c. on Oats to New-York. FLOUR quiet and unchanged; stock very light. WHEAT dull and nominally unchanged in transactions. CORN firmer: sales 62,500 bushels No. 1 Mixed Western at $1 12½, and car lots at $1 12¼@$1 13. OATS dull and firmer; sales 20,000 bushels Western at 66c., and 50,000 bushels, seller's option, in September, at 63c. RYE dull but nominal at $1 50. BARLEY firm; quoted at $1 78@$1 85 for State and Canada. MESS PORK firm at $30 for heavy Mess. LARD steady at 18¼c.@19½c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

FLOUR dull; Family, $9 75@$10. WHEAT declining; sales at $1 90 for No. 1. CORN advancing; sales at 94c.@95c. for No. 1 and White. RYE dull at $1 28. BARLEY firm and scarce at $2 15@$2 25 for No. 1 Spring and Fall. COTTON firm at $1 29½ for Middling. TOBACCO in good demand at full prices; Lugs, $6@$10 50; Leaf, $14@$29 50. WHISKY quiet, but firm at 65c., in bond. CATTLE unsettled. HOGS in good demand at $9@$10 75, gross. SHEEP firm and in demand at $2@$4 25, gross. MESS PORK, $29. LARD neglected; quoted at 18¾c.@18½c. BULK MEATS firm; Shoulders, 12½c.; Sides, 14½c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.; Sugar Cured Hams, 20c.@22c. BUTTER firm at 35c.@38c. EGGS, 18c. Gold, 144¾, buying.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advanced 3c.@4c.; sales of White Michigan, at $2 12@$2 13; No. 2 White, $2 15; Amber Illinois, $2 15; Amber Michigan, $2 05@$2 06; No. 1 Red, $2 03; No. 2 do., $1 92; No. 1 Spring, $1 72½; No. 2 do., $1 65; No. 3 do., $1 50. CORN advanced 1c.; No. 1 and Michigan, $1 04; Yellow, $1 05. OATS advanced 1c.; sales at 57½c. RYE steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 33; No. 2, at $1 30. RYE—State, $1 60. LAKE FREIGHTS firm—Wheat to Buffalo, 6c.; to Oswego, 10½c.@11c. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

FLOUR dull; sales 800 bbls. Superfine at $7 50@$8 25; Extras, $8 50@$9; Low Grade and good North Western Extra Family at $10@$11 25; Minnesota Extra Family, $10 50@$11 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio Extra Family, $11@$11 50; Fancy, $13@$14. WHEAT quiet after a further decline; sales 3,000 bushels New Red at $2 25@$2 30; 1,000 bushels choice Indiana and Delaware Amber, $2 40. RYE, $1 65@$1 70 for New and Old Pennsylvania. CORN in light demand; Mixed Western, $1 22@$1 23. OATS sell slowly; sales 3,000 bushels New Pennsylvania at 70c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY, $1 48.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

COTTON nominal; no sales; receipts 109 bales. Sterling Exchange, 157@159. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ℔ cent. premium. Gold, 144¼. SUGAR and MOLASSES dull and nominal. FLOUR depressed; Superfine, $7@$7 25; Treble Extra, $9 25@$9 50. CORN dull at $1 05@$1 10. OATS steady at 62c.@63c. BRAN, $1 17@$1 20. HAY, $25@$26 50. PORK dull and nominally $30@$30 50. BACON—Shoulders quiet at 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD inactive; Tierces, 19¼c.; Keg, 21¼c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

COTTON dull; Middling nominally 30c. FLOUR dull, demand light, prices very weak, but nominally unchanged. WHEAT steady, and in fair demand; Prime, $2 50@$2 60; Good, $2 25@$2 40. CORN steady; Prime, $1 23@$1 25; Warm, $1 15@$1 18. OATS firm, at 65c.@75c. RYE, $1 40. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $30 50. BACON—Rib Sides, 17¼c.@17½c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@17¾c.; Shoulders, 14¾c.; Hams, 22c.@23c. LARD, 19c.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

TOBACCO active; sales, 92 hhds. at $7 50@$14 50 for Lugs to Medium Leaf; Cutting Leaf, $16 50@$17 75. Superfine FLOUR, $6 75@$7; Fancy Brands, $10 50@$11 50. WHEAT, $2@$2 05. CORN, 90c. OATS, 45c.@50c. RYE, $1 25. MESS PORK, $29 50. LARD, 18½c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. Bulk—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. Raw WHISKY, free, $1 25.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT active at $1 73 for No. 1, and $1 63 for No. 2, and $1 53 for No. 3. OATS firm at 53c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 98c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

COTTON—Sales, 69 bales; Middlings, 28c.@28½c. One bale of new Cotton, classed as Middling, was received and sold at 30c.; receipts, 18 bales; exports, coastwise, 220 bales.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

COTTON nominal. FLOUR quiet. WHEAT, $2. CORN, 90c.@95c. OATS, 60c.@65c. LARD, 19½c.@20½c. MESS PORK, $31. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Aug. 26.

COTTON firm, but nothing is doing; receipts, 67 bales; exports, coastwise, 121 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The COTTON market is quiet; sales, 33 bales; Middlings, 27½c.@28c.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE declined to 40c. RESINS quiet; No. 1, $3@$4. TAR weaker at $3.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Aug. 26.

COTTON—Sales, 25 bales Middlings at 28c.; receipts, 55 bales; exports, 28 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hansa	Aug. 15	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Siberia	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Aug. 27	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Aug. 29	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA.

Missouri	Aug. 27	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *New-York*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, close at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Antwerp*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 26—*In steamship China, for Liverpool*—Miss T. Curd and servant, P. Mycurgh, Col. C. B. Norton, Gen. McEwen, wife and daughter, N. Young, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Watts, Miss M. Watts, Miss A. Watts, Master C. A. Watts, John Watts, Geo. Shomberger, Jas. M. Millan and son, Miss Martha A. Ashton, A. T. Ashton, F. E. Parker, Mrs. S. W. Stewart and infant, Daniel Eastman, Jos. de Ravera St. Juyo, Wm. de Revira, Jno. de Revira, J. Texecor, D. Thompson, R. Barbour, P. S. Justice, T. W. Sweney, Mrs. T. Banks, Dr. Thomas D. Hogg, 2 Misses Hogg, J. G. Zell, W. Hickson, E. Hickson, Mrs. Hickson, 3 Misses Hickson.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 26—*In the steamship Cuba, from Liverpool*—Mr. Guest, lady and servant, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Ashby, Mr. Pomeroy and lady, Mr. Lamb, lady, 2 children and 3 servants, Mrs. Osborne, Messrs. Smith & Lourey, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Redfield and lady, Mr. Foote, lady and child, Mrs. Delia Foote, Miss Foote, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Hall, lady and 2 daughters, Mr. Bingham, Miss Tinker, Mr. Peters, lady, 4 children and servant, Baron Lederer, Mr. Mills and lady, Messrs. Lachman, Maas, Wallace, Mr. Topham, lady and 2 daughters, Messrs. H. Topham, Moorer, McInnes, Swingard, Nuschelier Woods, McKenna, Adler, Stewart, Mr. Luisbert, lady and infant, J. & H. Altman, Ize Altman, Mr. Roseman, lady, two infants and nurses; Messrs. Rumney, Williams, Quirin, James, Bonney, Bayley, Mr. Col. Gordon, 68th Rifles; Mr. Gale and lady, Gen. Upton and lady, Mr. Haball, lady and 5 children, Mr. Sykes and daughter, Mr. Maitland, Mr. Wethwell and lady, Mr. Murdock, Mr. Castana and son, Mr. Warren and lady, Mr. Joel Cook, Mr. Edmunds, Mr. R. A. Stephens, Mr. Morrison and lady, Mr. Kimball, lady, and four daughters; Mr. Cummings, Mr. Lomax, Mr. Guggisberg, Mr. Schuyler, Mr. R. Schuyler, Mr. Feyer and lady, Miss Clements, Miss Warner, Mr. Duffield, Mr. Wendell, lady and son, Mr. Chauncey, Mr. Ramsden, Mr. Serrimer, Mr. Sloane, Mr. Buyer, Mr. Christel, Joseph Hemens, James Hemens, Charles Hemens, Mr. Nettleton, Mr. Jones, lady and son, Mr. Allcock, Marie Douglass, Mr. Muirhead and child, Mr. Troombly, lady and 2 daughters, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Gilbraith and lady, Mr. Jerome and servant, Mr. and Mrs. E. Jerome, Miss Jerome, five children and servant, Mr. Hull, W. Jaffray, H. Jaffray, Mr. Hollister, Major Forbes, Major Culvert, Mr. Van Sickle, Mr. Hervey and lady, Miss Hervey, Geo. Phillips, Harry Rainals.

In steamship Flag, from Fernandina, Fla.—Mrs. Ryan and 2 children, Chas. Bounell, Geo. R. Young, Miss C. Hayard, J. Higgins, A. C. Wickliffe, M. Leddy, Mrs. A. M. Newman, Mr. Sickles, W. Thomas and wife, Mrs. Chas. Pierson, F. Norton and wife, Chas. E. Mann, Wm. Taylor, E. E. Hammond.

In steamship Thames, from Savannah—F. Hamsell and wife, N. C. Shiffard, J. Wilson, C. Brock and wife, Miss Brock, Chas. Gabain, James Laneat, C. Henry, C. Mabey, H. T. Langley, A. C. Shaw, Miss Shaw, Jas. Wiley, T. Gardiner, S. Wise, L. Norman, Mrs. Thompson and child, Samuel Lamb, Miss Lamb.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 21	Sun sets	6 41	Moon sets	12 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	2 53	Gov. Island	3 42	Hell Gate	5 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; China, (Br.,) Hockley, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary.

Ship Rattler, Marsh, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton.

Barks Daniel, (Br.,) Chisholm, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.; Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; J. F. Pearson, Morse, Portland, Howe, White & Co.

Brigs Isabella Jewett, Lane, Boston, H. W. Loud & Co.; Victoria Ursula, (Br.,) Lenoir, Cow Bay, Curtis & Ward; Excelsior, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda, J. N. Henry; Suwannee, Simpson, Demerara, E. T. Smith; H. A. Seavey, Lee, Satilla River, Winchester & Leeds.

Schooners O. E. Valentine, Baylis, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; Annie Whiting, Hutchinson, Demerara, E. Rowe & Co.; Julia Ann, Wells, Stonington, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Madeira, (Br.,) Bradshaw, Yarmouth, N. S., Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool Aug. 15, and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 108 passengers to E. Cunard. Aug. 15, near the Bell Buoy, 6:05 P. M., passed R. M. steamship Australasian, bound to Liverpool; 19th, lat. 51, lon. 30 20, 11 A. M., passed and Inman steamer, bound out; 23d, lat. 44 50, lon. 55 12, at 12 M., passed bark Lord Brougham, (Br.,) bound west; 25th, lat. 42, lon. 63 42, 6 P. M., passed a brig-rigged steamer, bound east.

Steamship Flag, Baxter, Fernandina, Fla., Aug. 22, with mdse. and passengers to J. K. Roberts. 25th, 9 A. M., lat. 37 08, lon. 74 13, passed steamship Henry Chauncey, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamship Thames, Pennington, Savannah Aug. 22, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. 24th, 8 A. M., off Hatteras, passed steamers Marmion, hence for Savannah, and Champion, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Wilmington, Cole, Wilmington, Del., in ballast to Williams & Guion.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Metis, Gale, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer United States, Davis, Fall River.

Ship Sonora, (new, of Boston, 1,528 tons,) Hutchinson, Boston Aug. 24, in ballast to Sutton & Co. Will load for San Francisco.

Bark Minnie Cameron, (of Pictou,) Graham, Port Talbot 32 ds., with railroad iron to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Svanen, (Dan.,) Ebsen, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Raven, (of Machias,) Leighton, Cienfuegos, July 22 via Key West Aug. 11, with sugar to Simpson & Clapp. Mrs. Leighton, wife of the Captain, and Franklyn Gulan, steward, died at Cienfuegos of yellow fever; Chas. Snow and H. B. Driscoe, seamen, were attacked by same disease six days after leaving Cienfuegos, causing the Captain to put into Key West in distress, where both died on board. The R. was in the latter port eleven days.

Brig Pevilla, (of Liverpool,) Stephen, Newcastle May 3, via Stornoway June 3, with chemicals to Barclay & Livingston. Has had head winds the entire passage.

Brig Guysborough, (Br.,) Potter, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig San Juan, (Mex.,) Lado, Tabasco, Mex., July 4, via Vera Cruz 21st, with mahogany to Moller & Thebaud.

Brig Loch Lomond, (of Stockton,) Black, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Reporter, Coombs, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Loduskia, Eaton, Ellsworth, with lumber to R. M. Bridgeman.

Schr. Lavinia Jane, Concklin, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Rosina, Richardson, Jonesboro, with piles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Althea Franklin, Baker, Nantucket, with fish to S. Miller.

Schr. John Comstock, Kearney, Nantucket, with fish to Comstock & Co.

Schr. Fred. Reed, Pelton, Bangor, with lumber to Hoyoke & Murray.

Schr. Ruth Thomas, Dodge, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. W. W. Griffen, Griffen, New-Haven, for Wilmington, Del.

Schr. Americus, Daly, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. John R. Watson, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Camilla, Hurlbut, Eastport, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Starlight, Blatchford, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's son & Co.

Schr. Sarah Clark, Griffen, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Ring Dove, (of Calais,) Worster, Ponce, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Madison Holmes, Ireland, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with shingles and cotton seed to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Willard, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. George & Edgar, Smith, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.

Schr. John Warren, McGar, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. T. L. Miller, Quinn, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. E. J. Raynor, Hutchinson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Carroll, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. M. A. Lovell, Beebe, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Leila, Gillmore, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Old Zac, Lynch, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Amelia, Evans, Newburyport.

Schr. Rio, Young, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Leesburg, Davis, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. E. J. Munsel, Barlow, Sandwich.

Schr. E. J. Borden, Edwards, Fall River.

Schr. James Diverty, Diverty, New-Haven.

Schr. R. P. King, Blivens, Providence.

Schr. William Thomas, White, Boston.

Schr. Belle Seaman, Seaman, Providence.

Schr. Davison, Smith, Northport.

Schr. Emma & Ellen, Brewer, Hartford, for Albany.

Schr. Mary B. Reeves, Roger, Stonington.

Schr. Edward Wooten, Young, Stony Brook.

Schr. Minquas, Raymond, Southport.

Schr. Watchful, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. Deborah, Burns, Sandwich.

Schr. Galota, Duffield, Boston.

Schr. E. H. Church, Church, Nantucket.

Schr. Essex, Nickerson, Derby.

Schr. Emma, Hotchkiss, Providence.

Schr. Vigilant, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. Triumph, Chester, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. America, Beebe, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Niagara, Warden, Bridgeport.

Schr. Niger, Townsend, New-Bedford.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Susan & Mary, Kenyon, Providence.

Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Gedney, Providence.

Schr. L. H. Barnes, Avery, Providence.

Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Providence.

Schr. Oneco, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Alexaneer, Brown, Appanang, for Elizabethport.

HIGHLANDS, sundown—Wind light, S. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships China, for Liverpool; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Saragossa, for Charleston; Neptune, for Boston; Acushnet, for New-Bedford.

Below.

Ship Atlantic, from Bristol.

Brig Foam, from Cienfuegos.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 26—Arr. brigs E. N. Johnson, from Savannah; Jennie Cushman, Goree; Victoria, St. Martin's; schr. Sea Flower, New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 26—Arr. schr. M. A. Mancleaf, from Rockport.

Sld. steamer Monterey, for New-York; schr. J. A. Griffin, Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 26—Arr. brig Cecelia, from Liverpool, for orders.

Sld. brigs John Givan and Senorita, for Barbados; Mary Plummer, Demerara, and a large fleet of coasters.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 26—Arr. steamships Marmion San Jacinto, from New-York.

Cld. steamship Herman Livingston, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 26—Cld. steamship Fairbanks, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Flag, from Mobile, via Florida Route, arrived yesterday with the first new bale of cotton from Alabama, weighing 560 pounds, shipped by Ernest Beyer, Mobile, and consigned to Clason & Co., New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Aug. 7, schr. Cygnus, Small, of and loading for Boston.

At Cardenas, Aug. 11, brigs Samuel Lindsay, (of Boston,) for Glasgow, to sail in 7 ds.; L. P. Brown, for New-York, ldg.

$5,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the recovery of the following UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, New 65s, stolen from the office of the Star Fire Insurance Company, No. 96 Broadway, on the afternoon of Aug. 6, 1868:

$4,000 in Bonds of $1,000 each, numbered as follows; 60607, 60608, 60609.

$36,000 in Bonds of $500 each, numbered as follows:

62089,	62090,	117555,	58153,	58154,	58155,	58156,	58157,
58158,	58159,	74663,	74651,	74655,	74666,	74656,	74657,
74658,	74659,	1967,	[illegible],	84620,	84621,	84622,	86025,
90185,	90192,	90193,	69070,	69071,	12109,	88093,	88089,
88090,	88091,	38454,	38457,	38458,	38459,	38461,	23186,
23156,	23187,	106803,	79683,	94140,	[illegible],	[illegible],	34128,
54789,	[illegible],	[illegible],	62110,	62111,	83768,	55661,	[illegible],
33990,	69096,	100894,	57728,	59367,	106377,	106378,	94282,
70540,	20294,	20295,	20296,	70760,	103260,	44026,	80612.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying, selling or negotiating the same.

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, President.

FINE WATCHES.

We desire to call the attention of Watch-buyers to the very fine Watches made by the AMERICAN WATCH CO. OF WALTHAM, and known as the

3-4 Plate, 16 Size.

To the manufacture of these Watches the Company have devoted all the science and skill in the art at their command, and confidently claim that for fineness and beauty, not less than for the greater excellences of mechanical and scientific correctness of design and execution, these watches will compare favorably with the best made in any country. In this country the manufacture of such Watches is not even attempted except at Waltham.

HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR .... LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR .... NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE .... PARIS.

AND

WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS!!

($6,000 IN GOLD,)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York. FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

STARR & MARCUS,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,

Continue to Make a Specialty of the

GORHAM M'F'G CO.'S SOLID SILVERWARE,

embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by U. S. MINT ASSAY every piece bearing their trade mark, thus:

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING, DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

GEO. W. PECK,

NO. 36 PINE-ST.,

BROKER AND DEALER IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

COAL

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

All kinds of AMERICAN ANTHRACITE, BITUMINOUS, SEMI-BITUMINOUS and GAS COALS.

Also, ENGLISH and AMERICAN CANNEL, FOREIGN GAS, STEAM and HOUSE COALS, for sale at the

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.

CHINA AND GLASS.

WE ASK BUYERS OF China, Glass and Plated Goods To Examine our Stock and Prices.

David Collamore & Co., NO. 479 BROADWAY, FOUR DOORS BELOW BROOME-ST.

PAIN PAINT GOOD FOR YOUNG OR OLD,
For the timid or the bold,
For the freeman or the slave,
In the palace or the cave.
Yes, they need it everywhere,
Wolcott's Paint from Chatham-square;
At the North or in the South,
Paint is talked by every mouth.
In the East or distant West,
Wolcott's Pain Paint is the best,
For the baby sick and crying,
Or the aged, feeble, dying.
For the sinner or the saint
Nought so good as Wolcott's Paint;
Best for chapel, tent, or school,
Wolcott's Paint is always cool.
None who make a proper trial
Will keep house without a vial;
Better sleep without a bed,
Dine upon a crust of bread.
Paint will never smart or stain,
Paint will ease the greatest pain;
Paint will cure foul ulcers deep,
From them inflammation keep.
An invention that will last
When all liniments are past;
When all Pills and Powders fail
Pain Paint will outlive them all.

How silly some people act to expect a wee ½ oz. bottle of Pain Paint to cure Rheumatism or any chronic ailments. If they used no more wisdom in other business transactions, they would starve. A $5, or pint of Paint, holds eight one dollar bottles. You can get a quart for $8, or a gallon for $20, and have it sent free of express charge on receipt of the money at Dr. WOLCOTT's office, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York, or six pint bottles of Annihilator for the cure of Catarrh for $5. You can test both free of cost at the office.

GAS FIXTURES.

J. & T. DONALDSON, manufacturers, have on hand a large assortment of bronze and gilt Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, &c., at their new store, No. 74 East 9th st., one door east of Broadway.

VERMONT SPRING.

This Spring, which has become so celebrated as a remedy for diseases commonly deemed incurable, is on the Missisquoi River, in Sheldon, Vt. Among the diseases actually cured are Cancer, Scrofula, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Salt Rheum, Syphilis, Diseases of the Skin, the Eye, the Scalp, Nervous Prostration, Female Complaints.

It was discovered a little over a year since, and immediately won distinction by curing invalids who had tried other springs in vain; and it has now gained a home and European reputation unequalled in so brief a period by any remedial spring in the world.

Its claims are based solely upon its merits.

It has a healing power equaled by no other spring known, and analysis shows that it possesses properties found in no other. As there is a liability to confound this with other springs in the same vicinity, the bottles are marked in full: "Vermont Spring, Saxe & Co., Sheldon, Vt."

Send for pamphlets.

The water is sold by the principal Druggists, and by SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., N. Y.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, Kentucky and Missouri Lotteries. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, Post Office Box No. 4,264. No. 78 Broadway.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in Royal Havana and all legalized lotteries. JACOB CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 155 Fulton-st.